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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

There are no signs of any abatement in the intensity of the struggle round Verdun. The Germans still adhere to their policy of gaining successes at all costs, and as the French positions become stronger, the cost of capturing them becomes heavier. Paris reports that, after a violent bombardment, the Germans delivered a series of offensive attacks between Haudremont wood and Thiaumont farm, but were repulsed at all points except one. Berlin, however, claims the capture of French trenches southwest and south of Douaumont and of a quarry in the neighborhood of Haudremont, and reports the repulse of French counter-attacks against the village of Cumieres.

On the Italian front, the Italian forces seem to have successfully gathered themselves for a stand. Rome reports the repulse of several Austrian attacks, and the recapture by Italian troops of the Height of Darnes, southeast of Col di Buole.

The news from the other war theaters is unimportant.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany, Friday.—The German army headquarters statement issued yesterday follows:
Western front: German airmen attacked British torpedo boats and patrol boats off the Flanders coast.

To the west of the Meuse three French counter-attacks against the village of Cumieres failed.

To the east of the Meuse our regiments, taking advantage of the successes of the day before yesterday, advanced further and captured enemy trenches southwest and south of Fort Douaumont. We recaptured the quarry south of the Haudremont farm.

In the Callette wood the French attacked our position during the whole day without attaining the least success. The French suffered very heavy sanguinary losses. In addition we captured more than 850 prisoners and 14 machine guns.

An enemy biplane was shot down near St. Souplet, and another over Herbebois. Eastern front: The situation is unchanged.

Balkan front: Enemy airmen unsuccessfully attacked Uskub and Givigli.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Friday.—An official statement issued yesterday by the Turkish war office says:
Iraq front: There is nothing to report.

Russian forces, whose advance from the direction of Kasahrin on Khanikin was reported, were compelled to cease their advance in the vicinity of the frontier.

In a fight with Russian detachments observed on the Persian frontier, just north of Sulamanish, we caused them to lose 200 men.

Caucasian front: On the right wing, in the Bitlis sector, there have been insignificant patrol encounters. In the center and on the left wing Russian attempts on the night of the 23d to attack our outpost positions by surprise were easily repulsed.

Gallipoli peninsula: A torpedo boat endeavoring to approach Kriechuckekemil was put to flight by our gun fire. One of our seaplanes successfully threw bombs on a monitor in the harbor of Kephali and on the harbor works and aeroplane sheds, causing fires. Elsewhere the situation is unchanged.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England, Friday.—The British official statement on the western campaign says:
Wednesday night and today (Thursday) there was considerable mopping activity in the Loos salient, in which we had the advantage.

The artillery of both sides was active at many points, principally near Gommetot, Arras, the Vimy ridge, Hulluch and Wytschaete. Our fire was particularly effective at Fricourt and Beaumont.

A British headquarters dispatch points out that the success of two Lancashire battalions in gaining a foothold on Vimy ridge May 15 resulted in a formidable operation by the Germans. After six days of concentration and other preparations (Continued on page seven, column three)

ADVISORY BOARD FAVORS BUYING IN OPEN MARKET

Mayor Curley's Street Expert Commission Registers Itself Against Closed Specification Plan Which Now Prevails

Two quasi monopolies which have flourished for some years in the street paving activities in Boston are under the ban of Mayor Curley's own advisory highway paving commission. The commission met last night and after a short discussion voted unanimously to recommend to the mayor and his public works department open specifications in bituminous and wood block paving materials hereafter for Boston.

"If this commission does not do another thing than adopt more liberal specifications for asphalt pavements and the oils used in our wood block paving here in Boston, it has made one distinctly notable achievement," said an engineer of this city who has studied its development for several years. "Boston has been as nearly tied up to certain specified proprietary pavements and paving materials as any city I know. It might just as well have declared that the engine must buy this or that pavement and this or that oil-soaked block as the way the buying was stipulated."

Mayor Curley is bound to uphold the commission which was named by him without influence or having been hinted by any one. Every engineer composing this board of advisory paving expert engineers was chosen by the mayor and individually invited to serve the city voluntarily and without compensation. The mayor's more intimate friends and selections on the commission voted last evening, along with those thought to be more independent, to abolish the so-called closed specifications in buying paving materials.

The time who attended the meeting yesterday were Prof. Hector J. Hughes of Harvard; James H. Sullivan, engineer in charge of the highway, sewer and water division of the department of public works; Guy C. Emerson, consulting engineer of the finance commission, and John R. Rablin, engineer for the Metropolitan Park Commission.

The commission met in the committee room in the city hall and after a brief discussion supplementary to that which it had held last Tuesday voted without dissenting voice to the adoption of the specifications adopted by the American Society of Mutual Improvements. Division Engineer Sullivan is the chairman of the paving advisory commission.

This means that when the commission reports finally to the mayor it will establish as the rule of action in Boston hereafter that any asphalt coming up to the specification of the American Society of Mutual Improvements may be offered for sale to the city and used in street paving.

The days of the "lake asphalt," which means Trinidad or Bermuda natural asphalt alone, as an exclusively possible material in Boston are over. The United Asphalt Company is the sole producer of these two natural lake asphalts, as it owns the lakes and mines, and ships the asphalt all over the world.

In the United States the Barber Asphalt Company is the sales agent of the United Asphalt Company. In Boston the Central Construction Company, of which James P. Timilty, chairman of the Democratic city committee, is president. All of the patch paving in Boston's asphalt streets in recent years has been done by this company. James J. Storrow, while the council was wrestling with the budget, took Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works, to task for the contract the Central Construction Company had with the city of Boston for its street asphalt patching. The councilman intimated very broadly that he believed that Boston was paying too much for its street patching with asphalt. It is known that he is not through with his study of this subject.

The wood block specifications are somewhat different, inasmuch as they have to deal with the oils with which the wood block is soaked. Heretofore Boston has been buying wood block soaked with oils of such specific gravity that no other than those oils which are a by-product in the manufacture of a certain kind of coke, it is declared, could be purchased.

CONDITIONS FOR WAR PRISONERS IN GERMAN CAMPS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England.—The position of British prisoners in Germany is causing uneasiness here, the feeling being intensified by the replies in the House of Commons. In the House of Lords yesterday, Lord Newton informed Lord Beresford that the number of British civilian subjects repatriated from Germany, since December, 1914, was 628 and the number of Germans repatriated 1160. There were about 27,000 German civilians interned in this country and 4000 British in Germany, mainly at Ruhleben.

In view of these figures, he was reluctantly compelled to admit the situation was thoroughly and distinctly unsatisfactory and it was most desirable every effort should be made to secure the liberation of these unfortunate civilians at Ruhleben. The condition of these men was very bad and he understood on the best authority many were in danger of losing their reason. Of nine civilians repatriated a few days ago, three were insane.

GOVERNOR WILL LEAD MARCHERS IN BIG PARADE

Chamber of Commerce Requests That Route Be Changed Back to the Original Plan, but Committee Says It Is Too Late

Enrollments for tomorrow's preparedness parade have reached 85,000, the committee continuing to accept all that come in, though the enrollments closed officially Wednesday night. Changes in the parade roster have been announced, made necessary by additions to the ranks and various other exigencies.

President Charles F. Weed of the Chamber of Commerce, following action by the chamber this morning, requested the general parade committee to change the route of the parade back again to the original route through the retail district. The committee decided, after a consultation, at which President Weed was present, that it would be impracticable to make the change, although they agreed that there were important reasons for changing, and regret was expressed. President Weed in a statement said that at the time the retailers objected to the routing of the parade through their district they did not realize to what an extent Boston would support the parade. Now it is found that a very large majority of them are to close their houses at noon or at 1 o'clock.

The committee states this morning that Governor McCall, mounted and escorted by his staff in full dress uniform, will head the parade tomorrow. He will go over the route from the start to Park square, and will then return to the reviewing stand in front of the State House from which he will, with Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, review the remainder of the parade. Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge will represent the Governor in the reviewing stand until his arrival.

Governor McCall's staff yesterday was ordered to report on Short Side drive, Charles river embankment, in full dress uniform tomorrow at 12:30 o'clock.

In connection with the preparations of the members of the Legislature, Speaker Channing Cox has appointed a general committee, composed of members who are veterans or former or present members of the militia, as follows: Representatives Pierce, Sherburne, Bliss, Atwood, Whitman, Young, Hartshorn, Hardy, W. F. French, Chandler, Newhall, Nutting, Saunders, Field, L. B. Lyman, Dowling, Gibbs, Ball, Potter and W. P. French.

Representative Pierce has been named chairman of the committee or organization, Representative Newhall of the committee on badges, flags, etc., and Representative Gibbs of the committee on music.

The list of Massachusetts mayors who have enrolled in the parade has reached 17, and there will be two from New Hampshire. They will meet at the Cop (Continued on page eleven, column four)

STEP TAKEN TO SETTLE SERIOUS IRISH PROBLEMS

Prime Minister Informs House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George is to Negotiate for Settlement—Discussion of Affairs Dropped

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England, Friday.—The House of Commons was crowded in all parts yesterday afternoon in expectation of another stage in Irish history being passed. Among the peers present were Lords Fisher, Pirrie, Wimborne, Southwark, Middleton and MacDonnell. On Mr. Asquith's right sat Mr. Lloyd George and on the other side Mr. Bonar Law, while directly opposite was Sir Edward Carson. John Redmond, John Dillon, Mr. O'Brien and other Irish leaders were in their usual places.

The House was restless, and Mr. Asquith was greeted with a sharp friendly cheer when he rose to make his momentous statement, the statement clearly requiring his utmost persuasive skill, as the Nationalist leaders had come to deliver strong speeches with regard to the continuance of martial law, arrest and detention of suspects, and other contentious matters. In opening and closing, he appealed for suspension of discussion.

Mr. O'Brien asked if there would be an opportunity of debating what the prime minister said, whereupon the speaker said on the second reading of the consolidated fund bill there would be no opportunity for debate on civil government, but there would be with regard to the part of the statement relating to moving adjournment, while Mr. Asquith went on to say it was not for the government to burke any general discussion, but even under untrammelled conditions such a discussion would not be vital or fruitful until the searching impartial inquiries going on had been concluded. The primary duty of the government of Ireland was to restore order and to prevent a possibility of recurrence of the disorder. They rejoiced in the overwhelming evidence that the great bulk of the Irish nation of all creeds and parties had no sympathy with the recent ill-advised undertaking.

Mr. Asquith smiled when Mr. Ginnell interjected: "Quite untrue." Continuing, Mr. Asquith said the position of the Irish executive must for sometime be of a provisional character. (Continued on page two, column one)

COMPULSION ACT IS GIVEN ROYAL ASSENT IN BRITAIN

New Conscription Plan Comes Into Force June 24—Men of Military Age Liable to Service

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Friday.—The Royal assent was yesterday given to the Military Service Act, 1916, rendering all men of military age in Great Britain liable to military service. The act, therefore, comes into operation on June 24.

Patriotism in Britain

King George Expresses Appreciation for Self-Sacrifice Shown

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England.—In a message to the people, King George states: "To enable the country to organize more effectively its military resources in the great struggle for the cause of civilization, I have, acting on the advice of my ministers, deemed it necessary to enroll every able-bodied man between the ages of 18 and 41. I desire to take this opportunity, the King continued, of expressing to my people my recognition and appreciation of their splendid patriotism and self-sacrifice in raising by voluntary enlistment since the commencement of the war no less than 5,041,000 men, an effort far surpassing that of any other nation in similar circumstances recorded in history and one which will be a lasting source of pride to future generations.

I am confident, he concludes, the magnificent support which has hitherto sustained my people through the trials of this terrible war will inspire them to endure additional sacrifices now imposed upon them, and that it will with God's help lead us and our allies to a victory which shall achieve the liberation of Europe.

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Friday.—Regarding operations in Mesopotamia area the following official communication has been issued:

General Lake reports that on May 24 the Turks were still holding their positions on the left bank in the vicinity of Samarra. Our artillery, from the right bank, has been maintaining an effective fire upon their communications along the left bank.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph © Underwood & Underwood

John Purroy Mitchel, mayor of New York city

IRON AND STEEL MEN HEAR GARY ON BIG ISSUES

Chairman of Steel Corporation Says Public Opinion Calls for Protective Tariff, Regulation and Unbiased Business

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following statement was issued at the state department this morning:
"The report published this morning that Secretary Lansing may resign is the work of propagandists. As far back as the first of February a similar report was sent by wire to Berlin. It was taken by an operator in an allied country and was reported to us. We sent back instructions to let us hear as soon as it appeared in Berlin. It was not published.

The report is persistently put out by the propaganda in this country for the purpose of creating the impression that there is dissension in the American government.

The propagandists have taken advantage now of Secretary Lansing's absence, the statement said, to start the report again.

Secretary Lansing is at home and will be at his desk Monday and take up his duties which have been cared for during the past week by Counselor Polk. The secretary this morning refused to make a personal statement concerning the false report of his intended resignation.

The propaganda referred to in the state department denunciation of this latest falsehood, is the same one that is persistently sending out false reports concerning conditions in Mexico for the purpose of creating a sentiment in favor of armed intervention.

State department officials desire not to be understood as connecting any diplomatic officer in the publication of this report concerning the secretary, and so far as known the publicity given it was confined to the news agencies which are friendly to the propaganda. Regardless of any political party the story is roundly denounced in Washington.

A persistent policy has been forwarded by the propaganda of seeking to discredit high administration officials. It is explained that while the circulation of these false reports is not technically a crime the situation might be different if the United States was at war.

DETAILS GIVEN OF SUPPLIES OF FOOD IN GERMANY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Friday.—Dr. Michaelis, under secretary for the interior, has informed the Reichstag committee that besides a necessary reserve of 400,000 tons, the new harvest year will be entered upon with a surplus of 102,000 tons. Subsequently the president of the grain department reported an additional reserve of 80,000 tons, representing a decrease in consumption by the army and 97,000 tons from Rumania.

It was decided to use immediately 100,000 tons to increase the daily ration in cases where bread is the staple food. A progressive deputy remarked that much ill-feeling would have been avoided if the fiction had not always been maintained that German agriculture could entirely provide the population's needs.

WARSHIPS PROMISED FOR BUNKER HILL DAY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The navy department has notified Representative Peter F. Taggart that they will try to have some warships in Boston harbor to participate in the Bunker Hill day celebration, June 17.

MITCHEL DENIES TAPPING DINEEN AND DUNN WIRES

His Testimony in Charities Investigation at Variance With That of Roman Catholic Churchmen Before Committee

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor Mitchell denied today that the telephone wires of Mr. Dunn and the Rev. Joseph Dineen had been tapped. Mr. Dunn testified Thursday that he knew his wires had been tapped, and he had offered Dr. Daniel C. Potter a "hundred" as a bait to the police, and not as money to get Dr. Potter out of the charities inquiry jurisdiction.

Senator Thompson of investigating committee said today that everybody who wished to refute the mayor's repetition of the alleged phone conversations obtained by tapping wires would be heard. He said he was opposed to tapping as an aid in police work, and in this he stood on the fourth amendment to the constitution. Learning that the committee could not use its usual meeting place in the municipal building today, he intimated that the mayor was trying to hinder the inquiry, and threatened to get a room in another building. The matter was adjourned and the hearing went on in the same building.

Dr. Potter was given an opportunity to make a speech of defense against the mayor's charges. He told of his connection with the city department having to do with charities. He knew all about all of the private charities in New York as well as he knew the back of his hand. It could not be claimed that there were no conditions for complaint. Often there were conditions that an institution would be glad to change if it had the means, and the city should cooperate to this end, he declared. He claimed that such cooperation is now reduced to a minimum for the sake of a policy of defamation.

Dr. Potter defended the memory of the Rev. Mr. McManis, who is alleged by Mayor Mitchell to have appropriated to his own use money raised for Dr. Potter. The witness denied that he ever received this money, but said that the Rev. Mr. McManis had used it legitimately for charities purposes.

In defense of his own character the witness said that as a city employee he had handled upwards of \$300,000,000 of city funds under two comptrollers, and neither of them had ever found one penny misused.

Walter J. Drummond denied certain phone conversations charged by the mayor.

John Doe Proceedings in "Wire Tapping" Cases Are Started in Magistrate's Court

Part of the interest in New York "wire tapping" cases shifted today temporarily from the Thompson investigating committee to Magistrate McAdoo's court. There Martin Egan, publicity director for J. P. Morgan & Co., deputy commissioner of Police Lord and 11 other witnesses appeared in the John Doe inquiry which has been instituted.

It is now expected the inquiry, which was first started simply to obtain facts regarding the placing of a dictaphone in the offices of Seymour & Seymour, may be broadened to include all the facts adduced in the wire tapping cases before the Thompson committee. District Attorney Swann announced that if the court inquiry showed evidence of a crime, indictments will follow, no matter who may be the persons involved.

Police Commissioner Woods may be called before the Thompson committee this afternoon to clear up a discrepancy developed in the records of "tapped" lines over which Mayor Mitchell said evidence to support his charges of conspiracy, perjury and obstruction of justice by certain Roman Catholic leaders had been obtained. The Roman Catholic priests have flatly denied Mayor Mitchell's charges.

The Rev. Joseph Dineen swore that one of the conversations in Mr. Mitchell's records, given as occurring between Dr. Potter and Dineen, actually occurred between Dineen and Mr. Dunn, intimating that there was either a tap of Dunn's or his own wire. Police records do not show this "tap."

The charges of Mayor Mitchell against Roman Catholic clergymen were denied yesterday before the Thompson legislative committee. The witnesses made the counter allegation that the mayor played a prominent part in a conspiracy designed to discredit the administration of Roman Catholic orphanages, so that after discovering their telephones had been tapped they deliberately planned to trap the mayor by prearranged conversations and that they were successful in their purpose.

While admitting certain parts of the overheard conversations which had been read to the committee by Mr. Mitchell, the witnesses protested that his account of these talks was, in the main, inaccurate. They contended that the language used was not theirs.

Mgr. John T. Dunn, chancellor of the diocese, was questioned about a promise he is said to have made to Dr. Daniel C. Potter over the telephone to give him \$100. The promise is held by the mayor to have been made to get Potter out of (Continued on page seven, column four)

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News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

STEP TAKEN TO SETTLE SERIOUS IRISH PROBLEMS

(Continued from page one)

He feared a general debate at the moment might tend to create an atmosphere unfavorable to the appeals which his colleagues and he unitedly felt it their duty to make without any delay, a remark which made members listen eagerly.

Mentioning incidents of his visit, he told how dominant impressions were left on his thoughts of the breakdown of the existing Irish government machinery and of the universality of feeling in Ireland that they had now a unique opportunity for a new departure for a settlement of outstanding problems, and for a joint and combined effort to obtain an agreement as to the way in which the Irish government is for the future to be carried on. Irishmen of all creeds and classes, North, South, East and West, have responded with alacrity and self-devotion to the demands of the cause which appealed to them in this war. They were giving the best they had, sacrificing what they prized most without stint and reserve in the trenches and on the battlefield. Could they who represented Great Britain, he remarked, could they who represented Ireland tolerate the prospect that when the war was over, when they had by joint efforts and sacrifices achieved their end, that here at home Irishmen should be arrayed against each other in the most tragic and degrading of all conflicts, internecine domestic strife.

He said to the Commons and to the country and to the empire that was inconceivable, for it would be a confession of bankruptcy, not only of statesmanship, but of patriotism. The Government of Ireland Act was on the statute book. So far as he knew, no one had ever desired or contemplated its coercive application by one set of Irishmen to another. He believed in Ireland itself there was a deep and genuine desire to obtain agreement.

At the unanimous request of his colleagues, the minister of munitions had undertaken to devote his time, energies and power to the promotion of that result, and had already put himself in communication with authorized representatives and exponents of views of the different Irish parties. He hoped Mr. Lloyd George in his mission of peace and reconciliation and possible unity would not only carry with him the good wishes and hopes of all members in all quarters of the House, but also the belief that such a result could and ought to be attained.

Rising immediately, Mr. Redmond said he and his friends had hoped it would be possible to discuss the military forces in Ireland and the prime minister's appeal was a severe test to them; nevertheless he would respond to the appeal. Mr. O'Brien, whilst stating what had happened in the House would be received with profound disappointment in Ireland, as a proof of the continuance of the policy of organized suppression of free speech which was responsible for three fourths of the guilt of Irish insurrection, said he must bow to the appeal for silence which the prime minister had made. Sir Edward Carson said he willingly adopted the proposal of the prime minister.

Mr. Ginnell endeavored to continue the discussion and on the speaker ignoring his rose on a point of order to ask whether the country would consider his action impartial, the speaker with his usual wit remarking he hoped they would consider it wise, the members thereupon trooping into the lobby amid laughter. The chancellor of the exchequer announced he would propose on Monday an additional income tax of two shillings in the pound without exemption, abatement or relief from April 6, 1916, on the income derived from securities the treasury is willing to purchase in connection with arrangements for the regulation and maintenance of foreign exchanges.

Thursday—Today Mr. Aquith referring to Ireland said two dominant impressions left on his thoughts were the breakdown of the existing machinery of government and universality of feeling that a unique opportunity presented itself for a new departure for a settlement of outstanding problems and for combined effort to obtain agreement as to the future government of Ireland. It was inconceivable that after a war in which Irishmen had taken such a share they should find Irishmen arrayed in internecine struggle against one another.

At the unanimous request of his colleagues, Mr. Lloyd George had undertaken the task of negotiating with Ireland's representatives for a settlement. If, as he hoped, an agreement was possible, it should be arrived at between representatives of different interests and parties.

Inquiry Into Uprising

Officers of Royal Irish Constabulary Give Evidence

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland, Friday—The Irish commission of inquiry held its first sitting in Ireland yesterday, evidence being taken of officers of the Royal Irish Constabulary. Sir Neville Chamberlain said inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary were specially selected for obtaining information, visiting various parts of the country and conferring with local officers and reports were furnished to the under-secretary for Ireland. He protested against the abandonment of the

arms act and advised the extension of the Pistol Act to Ireland and closer supervision of vendors of arms and explosives. Since he had been in office there had been an increase in the detective force.

Questioned regarding the effect of the unrestricted arming of Ulster and later of the National Volunteer forces, the witness replied that in May, 1914, the government's attention was drawn to the undesirable state of affairs that had arisen. In a report in May, 1914, he said events were moving fast. Regarding it as a public danger that extremists should have explosives, he advised more rigid regulations in Ireland, the report being made January, 1916, to the under secretary, but it had not been enforced. He had always been supported in carrying out orders both in and out of the House of Commons. The policy of non-intervention, he agreed, tended to discourage constabulary activity, inclining them to ignore what was going on.

One witness mentioned the Sinn Feiners were anticipating a second German landing next July.

Irish High Treason Cases
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Friday—In the course of his speech to the grand jury which returned a true bill against Sir Roger Casement and Daniel Bailey on the charge of high treason, Lord Reading defined the law of treason, and recounted specific overt acts incriminating Sir Roger and Bailey with whom he dealt separately. Sir Roger was charged with being guilty of treason without the King's realm and the jury were asked to form a conclusion on this. After another hour's deliberation and the examination of documents and statements by witnesses, the jury found a true bill against both prisoners.

In accordance with the custom in high treason cases, the lord chief justice approved of A. M. Sullivan, K. C., sergeant-at-law of the Irish bar, and Artemus Jones as counsel for Sir Roger Casement's defense, and of Holman Gregory, K. C., and William Thomas Snell as counsel for Bailey. J. H. Morgan will also assist in Sir Roger's defense and, it is understood, Thomas Scanlan, M. P., in Bailey's defense.

GERMAN CLAIMS ON SHAKESPEARE VIEWED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

STRAFORD-ON-AVON, England—During the Shakespeare celebrations at Stratford-on-Avon, Dr. Charles Sarsfield, the well-known Belgian publicist, delivered a lecture entitled "Shakespeare and Germany."

Describing Shakespeare as Britain's supreme hero, Dr. Sarsfield said Stratford-on-Avon had set the example to the people of the country of the way in which to honor his genius. They had shown there was a better way of doing homage to a dramatic poet than by mere eloquence; that the better way was to act and interpret the works of the man. In a war which was waged mainly in defense of British ideals, in which they would need to draw on all their resources, to mobilize all their strength, the genius of Shakespeare and the spirit of his poetry would prove a tremendous moral force, a priceless possession, a promise of final victory.

Those who were familiar with recent German literature knew with what persistent tenacity the Germans had tried again and again to annex Shakespeare to the German empire. They had made the startling discovery that Shakespeare was not an Englishman, but a Teuton, that, being a pure Anglo-Saxon, he ought to be claimed by Saxony.

Moreover, they said, there was nothing in common between the Englishman of the Elizabethan age and their degenerate descendants. Englishmen of today possessed none of the characteristics of the Englishman of old. Shakespeare, on the other hand, possessed all the noblest characteristics of the German. The Englishman, the Germans pointed out, was proverbially narrow and insular. The Germans were universal; therefore Shakespeare must be a German! The English, like the French, were incredibly frivolous and superficial. They despised ideals, and had a fetish for sport. The Germans were earnest and profound; so again, Shakespeare must be German! Did Shakespeare himself not express an affinity with Germany when in "Hamlet" he said that the serious young man should go to Wittenburg and the frivolous young man to Paris.

German commentators had discovered that Shakespeare read infinitely better in the German translation than in the harsh and hard monosyllables of the original English. That was why the Germans today were holding celebrations for Shakespeare all over the German empire. In the days of peace they could afford to listen good-naturedly to those extraordinary German theorists. They had recognized the patient investigations of German scholars in the field of Shakespearean research—and by their labors they had rendered useful service. At the same time he had always thought they in England were inclined to overrate those German labors.

Dr. Sarsfield's own opinion was that the Germans, although claiming Shakespeare, had obscured his inner meaning and destroyed the higher personality of the poet. They could not understand the inner meaning of the poet, because they were sublimely devoid of humor. But the extravagance of the German megalomania resounded to the glory of the poet, and constituted a tribute to his catholicity.

FRENCH VIEW OF BRITISH TRADE AFTER THE WAR

Campaign Against Free Trade Opposed—France Sees People in Favor of Present Regime

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The French are viewing with some disfavor the campaign against Free Trade which is being carried on by a section of the British press, and which has received added impetus recently by the advent of W. M. Hughes, the Australian premier, who advocates a close commercial union between the Dominions of the British Empire, a union which would inevitably prove disadvantageous to the Allies if not to Great Britain itself. The whole position from the French point of view is dealt with in an article in the editorial columns of the Journal des Debats. The writer points out that Great Britain owes her commercial greatness to the system of free trade which she established towards the middle of last century, together with the natural advantages which she possesses in the way of raw materials, geographical situation and good estuaries. From 1875 British foreign commerce rose from £16,500,000,000 to £35,000,000,000 in 1913. In 40 years it had doubled, surpassing that of Germany by £9,000,000,000, the German figure of £26,000,000,000 for 1913 having been reached by recourse to the artificial method of dumping. Then the present war broke out, and the London market reeled under the blow, but, owing to measures taken, it recovered itself, and it is through the support of the wealth which it represents that the British government has undertaken a task the more formidable for being totally unexpected. The figures given by Sir Edward Holden and Sir George Paish have already been given in full in the Journal des Debats, and the writer of the article, therefore, contents himself with quoting from them. After having, in 1913, placed abroad £5,000,000,000 of new capital, he says, Great Britain imported in the same year to meet its needs nearly £16,500,000,000 worth of merchandise. In 1914 the imports rose to £19,000,000,000, and if to this figure is added the governmental purchases, the figure reached is £22,500,000,000. Over and above this she has lent her allies and her colonies from £8,000,000,000 to £9,000,000,000, making a total of over £31,000,000,000 to pay out. If Great Britain has been able to surmount such difficulties, it has been owing to her free economic regime, which has enriched her, and which has made of London the center of commercial transactions for the most distant countries.

Yet these results, continues the Journal des Debats, have not convinced the partisans of a reactionary economic policy. Beaten at the polls a few years ago after a fruitless fight, they have once more resumed their tactics. A section of public opinion which they have managed to influence, thanks to the abominable practices of Germany, listens to them favorably. The Times, the great City paper, has joined their ranks. They have also gained a vigorous recruit in Mr. Hughes, the representative of Australia, a talented speaker and possessed of the fighting temperament. At a meeting at the Carlton Club, at which Mr. Balfour took the chair, he made a speech on the commercial policy of Great Britain, which was very well received. He is resolutely inimical to the status quo, and wishes to unite all the colonies to the mother country by means of bonds which, while bringing the empire closely together would have the effect of separating it effectively from the rest of the world. Mr. Hughes did not pronounce the words "colonial agreement" or "navigation act," but that is where those who followed such a course as he advocates would find themselves. A redoubtable dialectician, he demands that in the face of the present situation, immediate measures should be taken. His aim is to substitute the colonies for the British markets. This is a measure directed against Germany but it is very evident that such a form of ostracism would involve all other countries. In his capacity as a man of action he asks the British government for a simple and formal declaration of what the commercial policy of Great Britain will be. The time for words has passed, he says, it is now time to act.

But in spite of this pressing appeal the British government holds itself prudently aloof. In the sitting of the House of Commons on Jan. 10 last, when this question was discussed, Mr. Runciman spoke of the abandonment of free trade with the various sections of the British empire, but he alluded to the possibility of a Zollverein between the Allies, and recognized that Great Britain added to her financial power in the measure that she increased her export trade. He considers that one of the pressing necessities of the times lies in an improvement of the methods of research and of investigation, as well as in the development of the education of the British people, specially of their technical education. These are wise counsels and of a nature to temper the pretensions of the Tariff Reformers. If, on the other hand, Mr. Runciman is in favor, to a certain extent, of a partial reform of maritime legislation, he considers the subsidizing of the merchant service unjustifiable.

As a matter of fact, the great consideration with many partisans of tariff reform—commercial protection against Germany—with many others is but an excellent excuse for propaganda. It would seem, therefore, concludes the Journal des Debats, that one of the gravest questions, if not the gravest, which has for a very long time been submitted to the consideration of British public opinion, has come up alongside of the many others which the war has created. It would be premature to prognosticate in any way the manner in which it will be solved. It would seem, however, that in the face of the active campaign carried on by the Tariff Reformers, the Liberals have awakened from their torpor. They are organizing themselves and are defending their cause. Manchester, which appeared at first to have been won over to tariff reform, states, according to The Economist, that this is not the case. It must not be forgotten that the great mass of the people are in favor of the present regime which, in ordinary times, secures cheap food for them. It is to be hoped that Great Britain, who initiated political and economic freedom, will not go back to an outworn system; that she will not efface in one day the liberating work of half a century, begun by Huskisson, continued by Robert Peel and John Russell, and realized by Cobden.

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DUTCH AUTHORITY ON PROBLEMS OF WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Vorwärts has drawn the attention of its readers to the most recent of the political letters published from time to time by Professor Van Houten, the Dutch authority on international law, which deals with the possibilities of instituting peace negotiations.

The professor considered that with a public influenced partly by ethical and partly by material motives it was doubtful whether the government of the United States would be able to play the part of a go-between, and maintained that the other neutral states should therefore wait no longer, and that it was the duty of the Dutch government to consider whether, in default of America, it should not be the next to take action.

One point, he held, had come much to the fore in the declarations made by the various belligerents during the last few months, a point that might give the Dutch government something to go upon. All the belligerents, namely, had declared, each in their own way, that the war must bring them territorial security, a guarantee for the maintenance of the commercial and personal connections of their subjects with other countries, and the future development of those connections. Also that they desired to be rid of the pressure they had experienced at one another's hands during the period preceding the war, and that had provoked the condition of armed peace that had bowed them down of recent years.

This consummation, however, Professor Van Houten contended, could not be guaranteed to either side by the military results of the war alone. Experience had proved that such things as alterations of frontier lines, the curtailment of armaments, measures designed to exhaust the enemy, and so forth, were matters of but little permanence, the consequence being that every state, even the strongest, would have to seek a part of the desired security for the future in a new code of international law. There was no reason, the professor considered, why the discussion of these new regulations, which every state would eventually have to observe either willingly or unwillingly, should not begin now. Both the causes and the military results of the present state of war, he wrote, would, from their very nature, be excluded from the discussion. They would from the start be regarded as a matter for the belligerents alone. . . . At the conference, however, the belligerent states would find a natural opportunity—not as belligerents, but as parties interested in the international law of the future—to set forth and defend their views and opinions, and that would assuredly contribute to the setting aside of mutual misunderstandings.

The conference thus foreshadowed, he added, is necessary in any case for the establishment of new international regulations, and the purpose of this publication is to provoke discussion as to whether its activities cannot begin with a prospect of success, even during the connection with it. Also as to whether the Dutch government, in view of its previous resolution with regard to preparations for the third peace conference, cannot assume the responsibility of calling such a gathering. Naturally it cannot do so without general support in Holland and adequate encouragement on the part of other countries.

The Dutch scholar's proposal, wrote the Vorwärts, appears to us extremely noteworthy. It cleverly evades the difficulties in the way of what is so euphemistically described in the various formal adoptions by the belligerent governments as a "premature" truce; while, at the same time, it does not bear the stamp of dilettantism like many other well-meant mediation enterprises.

MAUNDY THURSDAY IN BRITAIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The usual formalities of "Maundy Thursday" were observed in Westminster Abbey, when 51 men and 51 women, the number of each sex corresponding to the age of His Most Gracious Majesty, received the Ancient Royal Charities designated the Royal Maundy. The royal gifts include two purses to each individual, one red—containing £1 in gold and an allowance in lieu of provisions formerly given in kind—one white—containing as many pennies as the King is years of age, and given in silver pennies, twopences, threepences and fourpences.

CELEBRATIONS FOR CERVANTES HELD IN SPAIN

Honor Paid to Illustrious Writer in Capital and Provinces—Greetings Exchanged

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent)

MADRID, Spain—Although the official and national celebrations for Cervantes have been postponed until the end of the war, in the hope and belief that not only will Spain be able to be given more wholly to the great occasion than is possible at the present time, but that all the civilized countries of the world may join with Spain in the celebrations in Madrid, nevertheless the occasion has been honored in the capital and provinces in many handsome ways. So far as public ceremony has been concerned, the chief thing has been the procession of the children on the morning of the 23d. At 10:30 all the school children of Madrid, from 8 years of age upwards, assembled in the Calle de Florida, where they were marshaled by their masters, and then, singing a song of Cervantes, went in procession by way of the Calle de San Jeronimo to the statue of Cervantes in the Plaza de las Cortes. Each child had a small bouquet of flowers and laid it on the pedestal of the statue. Various members of the government were present. Afterwards the procession was reformed and went along to Calle del Prado and the Calle de San Augustin.

Many of the celebrations consisted in the issue of publications, and the exhibition of notable reproductions of Cervantes' works. One of the most remarkable of these was that displayed in the Biblioteca Nacional, which is no less than a complete Cervantes library done in the Braille system of raised letters. The work, which consists of no fewer than 400 volumes, took 12 years in preparation. The Academy of History held a commemorative meeting, and at the Ateneo the eminent writer, Dona Blanca de los Rios de Lamperez delivered a lecture on "Seville, the Cradle of Cervantes." The Royal Spanish Academy has announced that it will give now, and periodically afterwards, a prize of 10,000 pesetas, with 500 copies of the published work, for a literary competition, the subject now announced being "Vocabulario general de Cervantes." The Centro Regional Manchego has decided to honor Cervantes by distributing to the needy children of impoverished writers 20 grants of 50 pesetas each, and to do the same thing every year on Cervantes day.

Outside Madrid the chief celebrations were at Seville, Valencia and Valladolid. At each place there were processions and other displays of the national pride. At Valencia there was a gathering in the Plaza de Emilio Castelar of the Ayuntamiento, the Ateneo, and various public bodies, who proceeded, accompanied by a large body of the public, to the plaza del Picadero where is the statue of Cervantes. Here the school children came in procession and deposited wreaths and flowers at the base of the statue, and a magnificent crown was laid upon it by the Circulo de Bellas Artes, while Senor Azzatti gave a brilliant discourse on the illustrious author, and Senor Morente addressed the children on the subject of the day. At Valladolid, the House of Cervantes, acquired by the state, was thrown open to the public for the first time, the Marques de la Vega Inclan welcoming the visitors. A Cervantes library of about 5000 volumes has been established here, and many Cervantes objects of interests are displayed. There was also begun by the Comisario Regio de Turismo the issue of a new popular Cervantes library, which it is intended to distribute broadcast in the schools and among the working classes in Spain and South America. The Marques de Vega Inclan addressed a telegram to the King, in which he spoke of the beginning of this work, and said that it was the best form of homage they could make to the memory of the genius. The King replied in a long and enthusiastic telegram expressing great appreciation of the work, and said his heart was with them in their labors.

A notable feature of the celebrations has been the manifestations from abroad. Prominent among these has been a telegram to the King, signed by representatives of Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Cuba and other Spanish-speaking countries, at present in Cadiz, in which they said that though those countries were separated from the arms of Spain they were never separated from her heart. They spoke the same language, and they would continue to call out always the most beautiful and moving words in it—"Madre y Patria."

There were happy exchanges of greetings on the occasion between Spain and France, and Spain and England, and Spain heard with much pleasure that the Academy of Sciences of Portugal at Lisbon had conducted a festival at the university, in the course of which a lecture was delivered by Don Teofilo Braga. The correspondent of one of the Barcelona newspapers in Berlin saw Herr von Jagow, who sent a message that Germany greatly regretted that circumstances did not permit of her taking part in the celebration, because Cervantes, like Homer and Shakespeare, was a figure of universal literature, and that Germany was as familiar with the immortal Spanish writer, as with its own Goethe.

GERMAN RAILWAY SCHEME OUTLINED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The extraordinary piece of engineering work which the Germans are carrying out in the construction of a railway between Brussels and Aix is described in Le Courrier de la Meuse. It would appear, says that paper, that the Germans intend building railways after the model of the Swiss suspension lines. From Fouron, the line takes the direction of Remersdael, Homburg, Montzen, Bleyberg, Moresnet and joins with the line between Bleyberg and Aix to the west of the tunnel entrance between Gemmenich and Aix. At the place named Stein where the Moresnet village is reached, a culminating point overlooking the village faces the heights at the back of the village of Homburg above Remersdael. Here an immense viaduct is to be erected which will probably surpass all other works of the kind in Europe. From Stein the descent is made towards Alsenberg, where a concrete pillar of unusual construction is now to be seen. The place being somewhat marshy, it has been necessary to build foundations for the pillar. These foundations are enormous; an idea of their size will be gained when it is realized that rails one meter to one meter 50 in length are being inserted into the stone work. On this foundation rises a majestic pillar of reinforced concrete rising to a height of from 20 to 25 meters. The ground is extremely uneven and the slope continues which makes an increased number of pillars necessary. According to an eye witness there are no fewer than 55, extending a little over one kilometer, which shows what difficulties the Germans have had to contend with in their gigantic task. The ground rises into a hill towards Eikels, which overlooks a deep valley. Here the immense viaduct is to be continued towards Moresnetberg. At this point, the pillars are at 20 meters distance from each other. In the low ground where is the village of Moresnet, the work is very difficult. The cement pillars from south to east are from 39 to 57 meters in height, ending in a central pillar on the Moresnetberg. In the construction of the reinforced concrete pillars, bars of iron are used having a diameter of five centimeters. The foundation pillar is an extraordinarily grand structure. Imagine a block of houses, 12 to 15 meters deep and 30 meters in height, and you will have a fairly good idea of this pillar. From Moresnetberg towards the Eikelschen wood, embankments attaining a height of 17 meters have been built. In order to carry this out every obstacle has had to be removed. Farms and houses have come under the pickaxes of the German workmen. In the Eikelschen wood the ground is being leveled in order to remove the earth for the embankments. From the wood the railway runs in a straight line towards the Aix tunnel.

Let us return for a moment to Moresnetberg, continues the Courrier de la Meuse. On the 30 meter pedestal, two pillars of reinforced concrete are being erected which are on a level with the pillars in the valley. It might be thought that this was enough to give the impression of a reproduction of the Swiss railways. But beyond this, on the reinforced concrete, is to be erected an iron construction nine meters in height which will take the shape, at the top, of a supporting pillar, which will form the basis of the railway which, it is believed, will have four lines. A word as to the labor employed! The number of workmen employed is said to reach 10,000, who work on the line from the tunnel to Visé. The work goes on uninterruptedly, night and day, Sundays and week days. The workmen are divided into two shifts which are relieved every 12 hours.

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SWITZERLAND CHARTERS SHIPS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland—The altered conditions of maritime transport demand that Switzerland should herself provide the ships which carry goods purchased in America. An arrangement has accordingly been made with a well-known Swiss firm in London to charter neutral ships for this purpose. Swedish, Dutch, Greek, Spanish and Japanese ships have been already secured. The confederation provides specially for the conveyance of corn, and the usual custom of notifying the belligerent powers of the departure of ships so laden will be observed. It is considered that the risk will be no greater than before. Much greater than the difficulties of maritime transport for Switzerland are those of conveying goods from the harbors, owing to the increased freight charges and also to the scarcity of wagons.

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CHILDREN AS HARVESTERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—The district agricultural committee for East Stirlingshire has asked and obtained permission from the Falkirk school board to make use of the labor of the children in the senior classes of the schools in the district for the work of potato-lifting and harvesting. Adult labor is now so scarce that this step is considered necessary. The board agreed to consider the applications for the temporary exemption of pupils for this purpose, on their merits, provided the farmers were willing to pay part of the grant which the board would lose, owing to the absence of the children from school. Edward Brown, the noted poultry expert, points out that unless there is a very large increase in home production of eggs and poultry, these items on the food list will be luxuries in the course of this season. In pre-war days more than 50 per cent of the eggs and poultry consumed in this country were imported. Canada, the United States, and Egypt have so far this season accounted for almost 80 per cent of the import of eggs. Still the supply is short, and the opportunity should be taken advantage of by all who can to increase their stock and extend their output.



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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

CONFERENCE ON TRADE PROBLEMS IN FRENCH CAPITAL

Questions of Transport, Finance, Industry Before Interparliamentary Commerce Conference

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PARIS, France—The sittings of the interparliamentary commercial conference have been marked by long and interesting discussions which, even if not acted upon by the governments concerned, will certainly have had the effect of ventilating the opinions of the several countries on subjects of first-rate importance. At one of the meetings, Sir John Randles, the president of the Commercial Committee of the British House of Commons, put forward his recommendation for the reform of the legislation governing the constitutions of societies and companies, and the limitation of their rights as compared with those of ordinary merchants. Such laws should be the same for all societies in the allied countries and should be so codified as to be easy of access and easily understood by strangers. Uniformity of treatment in every respect for the societies and companies connected with trade in all countries was demanded by the British representative.

Signor Luzzatti, former Italian minister of finance, spoke of the necessity of taking measures for reducing the metallic circulation and of the establishment of an international chamber of compensation.

We demand, said Signor Luzzatti, the introduction into the banks of issue of the quadruple alliance the same international organization as the governments have introduced into the administration of the postal service. What was wanted was an "International Clearing House." Also a compensation organization should be established between the four large banks of issue of Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy, in order to diminish the movement of gold, by means of the introduction of an international check; what is also required is the control of speculation on the gold premium for the protection of governments and free traders, as has been done in the case of merchandise.

We should, continued Luzzatti, within the limits of possibility, endeavor to improve the exchange. All the efforts which have been made during the two years of war have not completely succeeded; neither the English, French and Italian loans in the United States, nor the French and Italian loans in England have been of much avail. The totals have been colossal, but the effect on the exchange has been very meager. The agreement between the finance departments and the banks of issue have alone, thanks to the flexible and powerful instruments which they wield, been able to influence speculation in the exchanges. The three great economic difficulties at present are found particularly in the variations and the tension of the exchanges, the high price of maritime freights, and the rise in the price of coal. They must be faced resolutely. The governments of the quadruple entente must take measures not to wait away as if by magic the tension on the exchanges, which is impossible of accomplishment, but gradually to bring about an improvement. We must be careful not to oppose the good results of the agreements between banks, by the superabundance of issues of paper money, the least noticeable but the most insidious of taxes. England, concluded Luzzatti, will aid her allies, not by loans pledged on their gold as might be done in a pawnshop, but by collaborating in that great new institution, arising from the horrors of war and strengthening itself in an era of peace, which will have done a great service to humanity.

The introduction of the postal check was recommended by M. Chastenet such as it exists in Austria, Hungary and Switzerland, and M. Réville brought up recommendations dealing with the description of merchandise.

At the closing session of the conference, resolutions were passed recommending that the governments of the allied countries should enter into negotiations for the establishment of a preferential postal telegraphic and telephone tariff between the allied countries; that they should appoint a permanent body to determine the conditions of the transport of merchandise without making use of enemy territories, and determine the guarantees, or even the control, aimed at imposing a tariff system on the enemy nations, totally freeing the transport of merchandise from allied countries. The reduction of freights was also the subject of a resolution, as was the necessity for protecting industrial property by the international registration of patents. M. Luzzatti proposed to put to the vote of the conference the questions of the reduction of the metallic circulation and the establishment of the international compensation chamber. A warm discussion took place between several of the delegates. Sir John Randles strongly opposed Signor Luzzatti's proposal. M. Millerand intervened and M. Paul Deschamps spoke at length on the exchange problem. Finally two resolutions were adopted by the assembly based respectively on Signor Luzzatti's proposals and Sir John Randles' objections. The Luzzatti resolution demanded that the allied governments should immediately decide to hold a conference in Paris composed of the technical representatives of the finance departments and banks of is-



Mrs. Harley, General French's sister, who was decorated by General Sarraïl at Salonica

FIXING THE PRICE OF BREAD IN AUSTRALIA

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent)

MELBOURNE, Australia—There has been recently much discussion in Australia on the subject of the price of bread. The question has lately been reviewed by the federal cabinet, and the following statement was issued by the acting prime minister of Australia, Senator Pearce:

Cabinet gave consideration to the question of fixing the price of flour and bread. We have the advice of the attorney-general's department that, in view of the position, with regard to the shipping of the wheat, which the Commonwealth government is a party to, and which we have a certain control of under the war powers, it is within the province of the federal government to deal with the prices of flour and bread. That being so, cabinet determined to take action to that end. It has been decided that we shall, first of all, fix the prices in the metropolitan areas of the various states, both as regards flour and bread.

The price of flour and price of bread in other areas will be dealt with by the appointment of a federal adjustment of prices board, which will be appointed to make recommendations to the government on the extensions and variations as to the areas and the prices. Such boards already exist in at least three of the states, and, if possible, it is intended by an arrangement with the state governments to empower these boards to act. It is proposed to fix the price of flour at £11 8s. per ton, on trucks delivered in the metropolitan areas, and the price of bread at 6½d. the four-pound loaf, over the counter at the shops. Instructions are being issued for the preparation of the necessary regulations, and, as soon as these are drawn up, proclamations will be issued. Senator Russell, the assistant minister, who is representing the Commonwealth government in connection with the wheat board, will administer these particular matters. The new prices will not come into operation until after the proclamations have been issued.

CHINESE REPUBLICAN MANIFESTO

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PARIS, France—L'Humanité publishes portions of a manifesto issued by the Chinese Republicans, in which they demand to be recognized by the powers as belligerents. Since December, 1915, says the manifesto, reference to which has been made in a cable dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor, at the time when the Chinese opposition to the monarchical restoration of Yuan was so strongly shown, and when an armed resistance was made to the reestablishment of Yuan's despotism and tyranny, which have since been universally recognized, our troops have fought entirely for the maintenance of our rights. Two hundred million men, Chinese Republicans, whose numbers will gradually comprise the whole of China, are fighting for the maintenance of the Republican Constitution appointed by the whole Chinese people and which Yuan endeavored to destroy, for his own profit, and in defiance of all his engagements both national and international. May foreign public and parliamentary opinion, which is entirely favorable to us, help us. We appeal to be regarded as belligerents by the chancelleries and governments. Let political and diplomatic relations be maintained with us alone, for we alone legally represent the Chinese Republic.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
SALONICA, Greece—General Sarraïl recently decorated Mrs. Harley, sister of Viscount French of Ypres, with the French Military Cross, in recognition of her devotion to duty in Red Cross work in France, Serbia and Macedonia. General Mahon, commander-in-chief of the British forces at Salonica, and General Meschopoulos, the Greek commandant at the port, were present at the ceremony.

PLAN ADOPTED FOR ANGLO-INDIAN FORCE

(By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India)

CALCUTTA, India—One of the numerous grievances of the Eurasian, or Anglo-Indian community in India is that its members have hitherto had no opportunity of serving in the army. They neither could nor would join the native army, and they have been precluded from offering themselves for the British army by the regulation prescribing the territorial areas from which the home forces are recruited. Headed off from both these avenues of military employment the Anglo-Indian community has for many years urged upon the government the desirability of raising a special Anglo-Indian force. The government has duly considered this proposal more than once, but has hitherto rejected it on the ground that an Anglo-Indian force would cost at least as much to keep up as a corresponding British unit, while it would be much less efficient. On this objection the plea for the embodiment of even one Eurasian regiment has always been wrecked.

The exigencies of the war have, however, modified this "non possumus" attitude of the government, as they have modified many other conventions in India and elsewhere, and as every man, even in India, that is able and willing to fight is wanted for one or other of the several fronts, the government has apparently come to the conclusion that, if a Eurasian regiment, or its equivalent, can be raised, now is the time to make the attempt. Accordingly, the military authorities at Simla have decided to raise the following units, all of whom will bear the letters "A. I. F." (Anglo-Indian Force) on their shoulder straps: two field troops of cavalry, each consisting of one second lieutenant and 30 non-commissioned officers and men; one section of field artillery, consisting of one second lieutenant and 70 non-commissioned officers and men, and 16 platoons of infantry, each consisting of one second lieutenant and 60 non-commissioned officers and men. The cavalry and field artillery will be recruited throughout India. The infantry will be raised, as far as possible, on a territorial basis as follows: Four platoons from Bengal, Orissa, Behar and Assam; two platoons from Burma; four platoons from Madras (including Mysore and Hyderabad); two platoons from Bombay, Sindh and Baluchistan; two platoons from the United Provinces; one platoon from the Punjab, North West Frontier province and Kashmir; and one platoon from the Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana. The pay and other emoluments of the Anglo-Indian force will be exactly the same as those of corresponding British units. Recruitment must be backed by nomination, and in the case of government of railway employees the consent of employers must be obtained.

As to whether it will be possible to raise an efficient force on the lines proposed is now being called in question. It is pointed out that the Eurasian community is a very small one—not

much more than a hundred thousand, all told; and that from this small number several hundreds have already gone to the war. These in all probability represent the keenest and most efficient members of the community, and it is being asked whether, among those who are left, it will be possible to organize an efficient body of 1200 men as is proposed.

On the other hand, the Hon. J. H. Abbott, the spokesman of the community on the imperial legislative council, has welcomed the scheme with enthusiasm and told the legislative council: "One of my secretaries has informed me today that all of my Anglo-Indian managers and assistants, 29 in number, have applied urgently to be allowed to join the new force as privates; and I shall sanction their request. This is in addition to eight that have already got into the army. The result will be to cripple my business, and in any case to reduce it to a state of chaos for a considerable time. But what does that matter? I am the happiest man in India today."

If a sufficient number of Anglo-Indians can raise themselves to join the new force, they should undoubtedly give an excellent account of themselves should they ever be subjected to the supreme test of a campaign. Anglo-Indians or Eurasians were formed into irregular units during the mutiny of 1857, and many of them did yeoman service.

FAIR FOR BASLE PROPOSED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BASLE, Switzerland—A proposal to establish an international fair in Basle on the lines of that of Leipzig was introduced in the central council in March and will be considered at its next sitting. Meanwhile, contradictory opinions are held by the citizens as to the advisability of the scheme. On the one hand it is urged that Switzerland has little to offer to the purchaser of a kind he is likely to buy at a fair, except such goods as he already knows can be supplied there better than anywhere else; and that, although for the present such a fair in a neutral country might be appreciated, it is to be expected that after the war merchants will buy in the markets they used before. The supporters of the movement, on the other hand, urge that there are in Switzerland many small businesses and home industries not easily within reach of purchasers, but which could readily be represented and promoted at an international fair. This enterprise, they say, is not to be regarded as a rival to that of Leipzig, but as an endeavor to promote and extend international trade and industry; and they are convinced that if Basle does not carry out the scheme, some other Swiss town will.

WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATIONS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The national war savings committee announces that war savings associations for facilitating the investment on advantageous terms in 10s. 6d. war savings certificates and in exchequer bonds, have been established by boroughs, schools, societies and works in various parts of the country, and a large number of other such associations are in progress of formation. The associations adopt model schemes prepared by the national war savings committee, and on becoming affiliated to the national committee are supplied with books and forms free of cost. Affiliation should be arranged through the local central committee in any neighborhood where such a committee exists. In other cases associations can be affiliated direct to the national war savings committee on applying to the hon. secretaries, at 18 and 19 Abingdon street, Westminster.

INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY CONFERENCE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEWCASTLE, England—Under the presidency of Bruce Glasier, at the concluding session of the conference of the Independent Labor party, the treatment of conscientious objectors, the defense of the realm act, the conscription of wealth, and international socialism, were discussed.

A resolution was put by the chairman and carried, "that, in view of the failure of the local and appeal tribunals to extend the relief to conscientious objectors intended by Parliament, and having regard to the admitted lack of uniformity in the administration of the military service act in respect of those who, on religious and moral grounds, cannot take part in warfare, this conference demands an inquiry into the present method of dealing with conscientious objectors, and calls for the release of those in military and civil custody pending the result of such inquiry." It was recognized, the chairman alleged, that the tribunals had been a travesty of justice. Men had been badgered and insulted in numerous instances, and the military representative had interfered just as he pleased, and in many cases had acted as the judge. The whole system of these tribunals was utterly out of harmony with all the traditions of British law and civic freedom.

A motion was carried proposing that the defense of the realm act be drastically amended, and another recording an indignant protest against the action of the government in deporting without trial and in imprisoning men with whose views they disagreed, and demanding the immediate return to his home of every man who had been thus treated. Ben Riley moved a resolution protesting against the injustice of burdening the future by the payments on war loans, and urging that, as the government had not hesitated to conscript the bodies of men, so they should not hesitate about conscripting wealth to pay for the war. The resolution also urged the I. L. P. members of Parliament to press for measures to meet liabilities by a graduated tax on capital, a surcharge on large incomes, and the increasing of duties on inheritances. The resolution was carried.

It was resolved that, in view of the disorganized state in which labor would find itself after the close of the war, and in order to afford the workers some protection, the men in the army should only be demobilized by trades, and at a rate up to the ascertained capacity of the labor market to absorb them; that unemployed insurance should be extended to all trades; and that local and national authorities should place in hand the vast arrears of public work and return to the full pre-war staffing.

A resolution was agreed to protesting against the adoption of any policy of preferential protection or Zollverein with the other allied powers. In the debate on international socialism and war Dr. Salter moved: "That this conference is of opinion that the Socialists of all nations should agree that heretofore the Socialist parties should refuse support of every war entered into by any government, whatever the ostensible object of the war, and even if such war is nominally of a defensive character." This resolution provoked much discussion and finally the resolution was voted upon by card. The figures showed that 235 voted for it and there was no vote against it.

SCOTTISH KELP INDUSTRY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Prof. James Hendrick of Aberdeen recently read a paper before the members of the Edinburgh and East of Scotland section of the Society of Chemical Industry on "The Use of Seaweed and the Chemical Industry." Great Britain, Professor Hendrick said, had been as dependent on Germany for potash salts as for coal tar dyes, and potash salts were necessary for modern industry. In consequence the price of these salts was five or six times as costly as before the war. Round their coasts, the ash of seaweed, known as kelp, had been prepared for industrial use, but for more than 50 years it had been but a struggling industry, though it still survived to some extent in the western and northern islands of Scotland. So far, however, it was badly organized, and the means of collecting and drying the seaweed were crude and wasteful. The question was, however, whether, if it were better organized and carried out with greater skill and knowledge, it could not again become a flourishing trade? Japan had organized her seaweed industry, and the United States had conducted extensive investigations round the Pacific coast, and had started to manufacture potash salts on a large scale from seaweed. For an improvement of the industry they required to deal with it as the United States department of agriculture had dealt with it. Surveys ought to be made to find out the quantities available round those coasts, and they required to determine the best methods of harvesting, the cost of conveyance to convenient centers, and the cost of artificial drying.

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NEW SCOTTISH MUSEUM DIRECTOR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The committee of the privy council on education in Scotland has appointed A. O. Curle, W. S., to be director of the Royal Scottish museum, in succession to Sir T. Carlaw Martin, whose retirement takes place under the age limit. Mr. Curle was educated at Fettes College, Edinburgh, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He is the author of numerous contributions to archaeological publications and is a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and a member of the advisory board for Scotland under the ancient monuments act. Whilst the war continues Mr. Curle will be responsible for the administration of the National Museum of Antiquities, which is at present closed to the public and is undergoing extensive alterations.

ROYAL GIFT TO RUMANIANS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BUCHAREST, Rumania—King Ferdinand of Rumania has given the sum of 1,250,000 to be distributed among the urban population of the country which has been particularly affected by the war.



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INSTALLATION OF TUSKEGEE'S NEW PRINCIPAL

Team Work as Urged by Booker T. Washington Taken as Key-note of Institute's Success by Robert Russa Moton

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The installation of Robert Russa Moton as principal of Tuskegee Institute took place with appropriate ceremony yesterday. Mr. Moton's address on "Cooperation and Consecration" follows in part:

"At a time when racial misunderstandings and sectional strife, resulting from the civil war and subsequent reconstruction, had reached an acute stage, when well-meaning men were trying to find an adequate method of racial readjustment, a southern white man, one who had strong southern feelings, who saw the great need of the Negro here in Alabama and the South, and who was filled with a desire to help him, wrote Gen. Samuel C. Armstrong, the founder of Hampton Institute, asking that he send a colored man to Tuskegee to begin a work on the Hampton plan.

"On that day, in July, 1881, when the modest, quiet, unassuming young man, Booker T. Washington, reported with a letter from General Armstrong, his former teacher, and was cordially received and welcomed to this community by George W. Campbell, then it was that a form of cooperation began, the scope and effectiveness of which was destined to command the respect and admiration, not only of this nation, but also of the entire civilized world. Here met the three elements—the North, the South and the Negro—elements that must be taken into account in any genuinely satisfactory adjustment of racial relationships. It was natural for white men to be considered as important factors in any and all adjustments and problems, whether educational, business or otherwise. Up to this time the Negro had usually been the problem, and not an element worthy of any serious consideration, so far as any first-hand contribution he could make toward the solution of any large social question.

"These two men, representing the two extremes of sectional sentiment, Mr. Campbell, a former slave owner, the South, and General Armstrong, a former officer in the federal army, the North; both broad in sympathy and wise in judgment, and entirely devoid of any selfish motives, both actuated by a sincere desire to reunite the nation in spirit, as well as in purpose, both patriotic American citizens—these two gentlemen united their forces for the prime object of lifting the burden of ignorance in the South. Mr. Campbell wanted a Negro to undertake the work, and General Armstrong knew of at least one Negro who could do the work.

"These three far-sighted men, agreeing on a united purpose, for the common good of humanity, began a cooperation which has been strikingly characteristic of Tuskegee Institute, and a cooperation vitally necessary for the permanent betterment of the Negro race in our country.

"This unselfish working together of the white and colored races was truly of very great importance, but it was of equal importance to prove what was at that time very seriously doubted—whether there could be developed within the Negro race any forceful, unemotional, businesslike, harmonious working together. This was a mooted question, and one about which there was much real, though often kindly, sympathetic skepticism, even among our own people. Dr. Washington, believing as he always did in the possibilities of this race, set out to prove that the Negroes could work together, and under Negro leadership, too, in educational as well as in business organizations. The success which those who compose the membership of the National Negro Business League have had was to him a reward of genuine satisfaction for this faith in his people.

"While he always sought the advice, criticism and help of the white race, he drew the 'color line' when it came to the actual work of the institution. How well he succeeded is too self-evident for comment. These grounds and buildings, the consecrated lives and work of the men and women whom he gathered about him here are eloquent and convincing evidence of the wisdom of his course.

"Dr. Washington's ideas of education appeared so simple, so unconventional, and even unacademic, so vastly different from what had previously been expected of an educational institution, that he was often misunderstood. His methods and motives, in some quarters, were candidly questioned by honest people, especially by members of his own race. This feeling took such form as would discourage and hamper an ordinary man, but with Dr. Washington, who was truly a prophet and a real seer, such opposition served only to spur him on to greater and more persistent efforts. When it was said that he did not approve of higher education for the Negro, he was at that time giving employment here at Tuskegee, to some Negroes with college training than any other single institution in the land. The fact that he was trustee of Howard and Fisk Universities shows that he was in accord with such work.

"Education was to him the means only, and not the end. The end was life—the life of the ignorant, poverty-stricken Negro who was earnestly longing for a chance. Dr. Washington cared little about the kind of education the Negro received, but he was exceedingly anxious that it should be thorough and well-suited to his reasonably immediate needs. The truth is, the need of industry and skill, of honesty and efficiency, the lack of land and decent homes, the imperative necessity for better methods

of farming, together with the woeful lack of morality which was so prevalent among many of the untrained millions of Negroes—all this made such a strong, persistent appeal to him that any system of education which did not offer immediate relief for the masses made comparatively little impression on him.

"Dr. Washington worked out here at Tuskegee a plan of education which showed that the training of the mind should strengthen and supplement the physical and moral activities, especially of those who were fitting themselves for leadership. This system of all-round education for larger service, which was so effectively carried on under his direction, has been so productive of good results that it has attracted the attention and respect of educators all over the world. He worked out here a system of correlation of work and study, of industrial and academic education as complete and as satisfactory as could probably be found anywhere. Important and as satisfactory as this system was, however, the spirit back of it was even more important. It was the spirit of cooperation between the colored workers in the school and white citizens outside of the school, and a consecration for the relief of mankind everywhere, whether in Macon county, the state of Alabama, or in the nation.

"In order that this institution shall continue to carry forward the ideas and ideals of its noble founder, in order that it shall not cease to render service to the state and the nation, in order that we shall keep the respect and confidence of the nation, we must, first, every one of us, principal, officers, teachers, graduates, and students, use every opportunity and strive in every reasonable way to develop and strengthen between white and black people, North and South, that unselfish cooperation which has characterized the Tuskegee Institute from its very beginning. Second, we must patiently and persistently, in the spirit of unselfish devotion, follow the methods of education which, in this school, is so distinctive, so unique, and so helpful. Third, we must consecrate and reconsecrate our lives to this work as instruments in God's hands for the training of black men and women for service, in whatever capacity, of our fellowmen. Fourth, there must be no cantankerousness—we must all work absolutely together.

"In his last talk from this platform, Dr. Washington spoke on the value and importance of teamwork. He urged that officers, teachers, and students, in every department, and in every phase of the work should practice more than ever before teamwork, emphasizing the necessity of this vital essential of success. If teamwork was necessary in this school under the leadership of Dr. Washington, how much more imperative it is now that we have not the help and inspiration of his words and presence.

"If we are to be true to the great and sacred trust, if we are to carry out the aims and purposes of Booker T. Washington, founder of this institution, we must each cherish and maintain the spirit which has always permeated the life and work of this school—the spirit of self-forgetfulness—the spirit of service and sacrifice—the 'Tuskegee spirit'—the spirit of cooperation and consecration. It is only in this spirit that the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute can continue to render service to the Negro, to the state, and to the nation.

"I cannot more fittingly or forcibly close these remarks than with the use of the following words from Dr. Washington's last Sunday evening talk:

"We want to have team work," Dr. Washington said, "not only in the direction to which I have referred, but most of all, highest of all, we want to have team work in our spiritual life, in our religious life, in the prayer meetings, in the preaching service, in every devotional exercise. We can get it by each one forgetting his own personal ambitions, forgetting selfishness, forgetting all that stands in the way of perfect team work."

GERMAN LETTERS LEAD TO AN ARREST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A man giving the name of Adolph De Leuw, 34 years old, a native of Holland, was arrested Thursday night, charged with offering to reveal to Capt. Guy Gaunt, naval attaché of the British embassy, the contents of seven letters, four of which bore the seal of the imperial German embassy at Washington.

ALLEGED SPY WANTED ABROAD
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Chief Inspector Ward and Inspector Brewer of Scotland yard, London, accompanied by counsel to the British consul-general here, visited United States Marshal James Power in Brooklyn Thursday and arranged for the extradition of I. T. T. Lincoln, the self-styled German spy.

FAY'S BAIL RAISED TO \$50,000
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The bail of Lieut. Robert Fay, sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary for conspiring to blow up ships carrying munitions to the entente Allies, was increased Thursday from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

STRIKE MAY BE ARBITRATED
NEWTON, Mass.—Employees of the Saco-Lowell machinery shop at Newton Upper Falls, as well as the management, are understood to be ready to settle their wage case and the resulting strike by means of arbitration. O. M. Nutter, superintendent, declared that the company would be glad to consider arbitration. The men were paid off yesterday and conditions at the shops were quiet. Several men arrested during the disturbance Wednesday are to appear in court tomorrow.

ARLINGTON STREET BILL SIGNED
Governor McCall signed today the bill to provide for the construction of a new subway station in the Boylston street subway at or near Arlington street. The bill is permissive and does not obligate the Elevated to build the station.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

C. Seymour Bulloch was pastor of "The Church of Our Father" in Ottawa when the war opened. He is now a lieutenant-colonel in the Canadian Overseas army with a record of unusual success as a recruiter and organizer of new battalions. Since he projected and carried through organization of the "American Legion" he has been much in demand by the government as a stimulator of enlistment, and his work as such has taken him from coast to coast. "The Church of Our Father" is of the Unitarian denomination.

Martin H. Glynn, who is to be temporary chairman of the Democratic national convention at St. Louis, June 14, and who will make the keynote speech, became Governor of New York state in 1913 following the impeachment of William Sulzer; and he held the office until Jan. 1, 1915. A native of New York state, educated at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., and a Roman Catholic, he settled in Albany, N. Y., and there began a journalistic career that has lasted to the present time, his field being that of business manager and owner. Law was studied by Mr. Glynn in order that he might qualify for duties that he saw ahead as a political leader and manager of important property interests. He sat in the Fifty-Sixth Congress; was comptroller of the state of New York for two years; and in 1913 was elected Lieutenant-Governor. As comptroller he mastered the state's financial system, defects and all, in a way that made him competent to bring about many reforms when he chanced to rise to the governorship following the Sulzer impeachment.

Stephen O'Meara, who has been reappointed police commissioner for the city of Boston and promptly confirmed by the Governor's council, has held the post since he retired from owning and editing the Boston Journal, the staff of which he joined in 1874 as a reporter. Prior to that he worked for two years on the Boston Globe. On the Journal he rose rapidly, and in due time became its dominating personality. On the basis of a common school education he there built up a fine style that has made his executive orders and public appeals as police commissioner especially renowned in urban administrative literature. He is a strict but singularly just disciplinarian of a force of police that year in and out does its legally ordered work with a minimum of friction, scandal and graft. Dartmouth College in 1888 conferred the honorary degree of Master of Arts on Mr. O'Meara.

Arthur Ponsby, M. P., whose speech in the House of Commons recently called forth a vigorous statement on the question of peace from Sir Edward Grey, has, from the first, taken an independent view in regard to the war. Educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, he entered the diplomatic service in 1894, and was appointed to Constantinople, where he served from 1894 to 1907. He was at Copenhagen from 1908-99, and the foreign office 1900-03. He contested Taunton unsuccessfully as an advanced Liberal in 1906, and for the two following years acted as private secretary to the prime minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. In 1908 he was elected by a large majority as member of Stirling Burghs, which constituency he has represented in Parliament ever since. Mr. Ponsby is an earnest advocate of the reduction of armaments, and for some years has made a study of the question of the democratic control of foreign policy, having written several pamphlets on the subject.

Raymond Robins, who is to be temporary chairman of the Progressive national convention in Chicago June 7, calls Chicago his home, though now, as a "social evangelist," he is moving about and over the country most of the time. He is one of the lieutenants who enlisted under Mr. Roosevelt in the early days of the latter's championship of social reforms, and he never has wavered in his loyalty to his chieftain. He was conspicuous in drafting the Progressive party's platform at the 1912 Chicago convention. Following several years of administrative work in connection with social settlements, municipal lodging houses and other philanthropic agencies in Chicago, Mr. Robins became expert adviser on social affairs for the Men and Religion Forward Movement. In its 1911-1912 campaign in the United States. The following year, under the same auspices, he toured the world. Organized labor and land taxation reform find in him a staunch champion.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY DISMISSES HAZERS

NORTHFIELD, Vt.—The hazing of six members of the freshman class of Norwich University a few nights ago has resulted in the summary dismissal of three and the indefinite suspension of the remaining 27 members of the sophomore class.

The men hazed are Kenneth Earle, Rutland; L. E. Horner, Rutland; W. B. Gates, Morrisville; A. R. Kittredge, Waltham, Mass.; R. C. Cunningham, Hyde Park, Mass.; Cadet Pelton, Lancaster, N. H.

Cadets Gates and Pelton were severely dealt with. The three men dismissed are Bernard Jacobs, Berlin, N. H.; L. H. Nason of Auburndale; C. B. Osgood, Barre. Though not all of the sophomore class participated in the hazing, all refused to disclose the culprits and accordingly the whole class was suspended.

FUND TO ASSIST EDUCATION

STONINGTON, Conn.—Eugene B. Atwood, a prominent business man of this town, has announced the establishment of a fund of \$100,000 by him for the purpose of assisting any deserving girl or boy to obtain a professional or business education.

FRESH EFFORT MADE FOR CIVIL SERVICE ACTION

Massachusetts House Declines to Concur in Senate Amendments and New Attempt to Get an Effective Measure Is Started

Another attempt is to be made to draft and get favorable action by the Massachusetts Legislature on an effective civil service extension bill, the House late yesterday having declined to concur in the Senate amendments to the present bill by which the value of the measure was practically destroyed. These amendments consisted of exemptions of numerous classes of employees from the operation of the bill.

Immediately after the House non-concurrence in the Senate amendments a motion was carried for the appointment of a conference committee, which will contain members of the Senate as well as those of the House, to straighten out the differences between the two branches over the bill. It was implied that the House members of the committee would insist in restoring the bill very nearly to its form before the Senate made the exemptions.

Speaker Cox appointed to the conference committee Representatives Allen of Newton, Kennard of Somerville and Bliss of Malden. These three House leaders are loyal to the cause of civil service extension and are expected to represent well the position of Governor McCall, who is leading the movement for a further extension of the powers of the civil service commissioners, more particularly authority to investigate the efficiency and conduct of persons in the classified civil service and to recommend dismissals.

When the question came before the House yesterday on concurring with the Senate, Mr. Casey of Boston opposed the bill on the ground that it was an interference with local government. Mr. Allen of Newton denied that this was so, for the civil service commission, under the bill, could merely call attention of local officials to dishonest and incompetent officials. He asked the House to non-concur, but to stand by the bill as it left the House and reject the many exemptions which had been put on by the Senate. He wanted a committee of conference to see if the House could not carry its point.

Mr. McInerney of Boston, against the bill, said there were 12,000 direct employees of the state. Nine cities are also affected and the total of persons concerned is 50,000. Mr. Odlin of Lynn reminded the members that this was particularly a House bill, which the Governor and speaker favored. "Stand by the bill and the Governor," he urged. Mr. Bliss of Malden called attention to the speaker's speech for the bill and urged the House to stand by its previous endorsement of the bill as an administration measure.

The previous question was ordered and Mr. Allen of Newton, in closing, said it was a question of agreeing to a bill which the Governor ought not to be asked to sign, or of non-concurring and trying to send the Governor an honest bill.

On a rising vote, 108 to 24, the House then refused to concur in the Senate amendments and voted for a conference committee to deliberate with Senate members on a compromise measure.

It becoming evident to Speaker Cox that the House could not finish its business this week he announced that the proposition would not take place this week but that there was no reason why the session should not end before the close of next week, June 3.

The House defeated the McLaughlin milk bill late yesterday by a vote of 118 to 95. Mr. Chapman of Ludlow, formerly master of the state grange and speaking from the farmers' point of view, led the opposition to the measure, stating that it was the same hostile regulation bill the farmers have been fighting for years, but that this year "it had a new coat on." Mr. Sullivan of Boston championed the bill in the interest of the consumer, who desired cleaner milk.

On the Senate bill that one member of the minimum wage commission may be a woman, Mr. Kearney of Boston moved to amend so that labor should be represented on the commission. The amendment was adopted without objection. Mr. Smith offered an amendment, which was also adopted, to provide that one member of the commission shall be an employer of female labor. The bill was then passed to be engrossed.

Messrs. Harrop of Worcester, Ball of Deerfield and Phelan of Boston were appointed a conference committee to try and settle the differences with the Senate over features of the bill to license and regulate jitney busses.

The conference committee on the bill to prohibit the practice of law by corporations reported agreement on amendments which make the bill strictly in accord with the title—"To Prevent Corporations from Practicing Law." The report was accepted.

The House accepted the report of reference to the next Legislature on the petition of Senator Beck that the civil service law be extended to city clerks.

"Ought to pass" was reported by the ways and means committee on the bill that a member of an arbitration commission before the industrial accident board may be an agent of the board; on the salary bill for \$1485 for the Middlesex register of probate and insolvency's clerk and \$2000 for the register's third assistant (with the dissent of Mr. Young of Weston); on the bill to apportion the cost of Wellington bridge and on the ap-

propriation of \$600 for maintenance of the Massachusetts educational exhibit at the Panama exposition.

Bills Sent to Governor

Income Tax and Redistricting Measures Enacted in Senate

Among measures enacted by the Senate yesterday and dispatched to Governor McCall for his signature were the income tax bill and the bill redistricting the councilor, senatorial and representative districts of the state.

The income tax bill is the chief tax reform measure of the year. It substitutes a tax of 6 per cent on income from intangibles for the present general property tax on this form of property. As the bill carries a compulsory taxable property return provision much property that has escaped taxation is expected to become assessable.

There are also provisions in the bill for a tax of 1½ per cent on income from trades and professions and of 3 per cent on income from the transfer of securities. Exemptions are allowed up to \$2000 generally and up to \$3000 in the case of persons with families.

The Senate passed another piecemeal civil service bill, extending the civil service to those fire chiefs in the metropolitan fire prevention district not already under its protection. The bill carries a referendum to such communities as have not already voted "yes" on civil service.

The Senate rejected, as recommended by the ways and means committee, the bill to abolish the board of boiler rules. An order of thanks to Senator and Mrs. Wilson B. Fay of Medford for their hospitality in the Wednesday outing was unanimously adopted.

Two of the Senate pages, Henry F. Welch of Somerville and George T. Taylor of Worcester, have been appointed pages in the Republican national convention at Chicago by the sergeant-at-arms of that body, and will accompany the Massachusetts delegates.

Members of the House ways and means committee believe the state tax this year can be kept to \$9,000,000, or \$750,000 less than that of a year ago. The committee yesterday motored to Newburyport where the annual dinner of the committee was held. Chairman Warner of Taunton was presented by his colleagues with a set of the "American Statesmen."

CAPE SEEKS IMPROVEMENTS

A large number of residents of seaboard towns, particularly of the Cape section, were before the harbor and land commissioners today to urge that consideration be given to their sections when the commission distributes the \$250,000 allotted to it this year by the Legislature. Herman A. Harding of Chatham, formerly a member of the board, asked that a survey be made of a proposed harbor of refuge at Chatham, to be formed by cutting through Hardings beach into Nantucket sound. Others who favored the project were Selectmen Joshua Nickerson, Oscar C. Nickerson and A. Z. Atkins, Augustus L. Harding and C. A. Freeman, register of probate. There was no opposition.

AGREEMENT NOT FAVORED

Agreement between officers of the Boston Street Carriers' Union and of the Metal Trades Council of Boston and vicinity that members of the carmen's union employed in metal working crafts of the Elevated shops must join the unions of their own trades was not favorably received by the men at a gathering at Ford hall last night. Leaders of the union declare no attempt will be made to force the men to join the trades unions but that no attempt will be made to secure for them higher wages.

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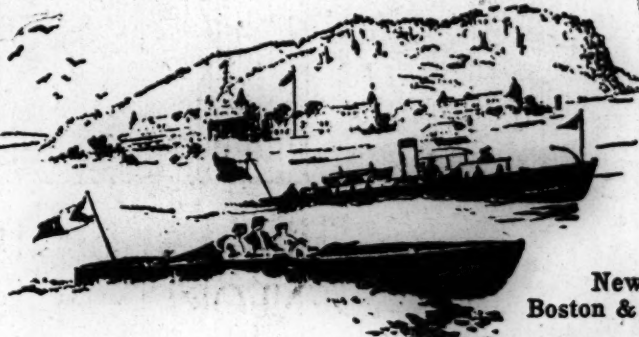
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ALLEGED ORDER TO POSTMASTERS STIRS UP SENATE

Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Asked to Explain Lobbying on Appropriation Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A rather serious controversy has arisen between Congress and the postoffice department which may result in the resignation from the service of either the fourth assistant postmaster-general, James I. Blaklee, or his superior, the postmaster-general, Albert S. Burleson. Mr. Blaklee has been summoned to appear before the Senate postoffice committee Saturday to explain an alleged order sent to postmasters throughout the country to use their influence on members of Congress to secure passage of the postoffice appropriation bill in the form desired by the department instead of the form reported by the Senate committee.

Correspondence has been produced showing that such efforts emanated from the department, presumably from the office of the fourth assistant, but senators express doubt that Mr. Blaklee would do such a thing without instructions from his chief.

A new angle of the case, which is of interest to persons in Boston, has developed in the past day or two.

The department has instituted a subtle form of propaganda against the pneumatic tube service, which is largely owned by Boston people.

The postmaster-general recommended abolition of the tube service in the large cities where it has been installed by private capital and substitution therefore of motor vehicles on the streets. After investigation the Senate committee put a provision in the bill extending the tube service another year.

Now, it appears, the department has had made some rubber stamps with the words "Damaged by pneumatic transmission," which is being stamped on letters that have been soiled in transmission.

The controversy between Mr. Burleson and the Senate has been developing for

three years—ever since Mr. Burleson assumed office. He has persistently recommended reduction in railway mail pay and sought authority to fix the rates himself, but the Senate committee thought he proposed to underpay the roads in order to be extravagant in other branches of the service, parcel post and other more popular services.

He also proposes curtailment in the rural free delivery and the senators are now particularly displeased because the word that went out from the department to postmasters created the impression that the senators, by refusing to cut the mail rates to his figure, would be responsible for curtailment of the rural service.

TEXTILE OPERATIVES INDORSE 8-HOUR DAY

At today's session of the National Amalgamation of Textile Operatives which opened Wednesday and continues through tomorrow in America hall, 724 Washington street, a resolution will be introduced authorizing action for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The purpose of this convention which is being attended by about 65 delegates representing some 15,000 textile workers in New England and New York, is to ratify the business transacted at the last meeting held here in January. James Tansey of Fall River, president of the organization, is presiding and will continue to do so until the convention adjourns tomorrow.

Woman suffrage was indorsed by an overwhelming vote at yesterday's session and a resolution indorsing a standard list of wages on a piecework basis for weavers was adopted. Eight hours a day for textile workers throughout the country was indorsed and a resolution urging greater cooperation between loomfixers and other crafts of textile workers was unanimously adopted.

SOUTH AFRICA TRADE CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Possibilities for extension of American trade in South Africa form the subject of conferences to be held Thursday and Friday at the local office of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce between manufacturers and E. A. Wakefield, American consul at Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope.

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"CLOTHES" TALK DRAWS CROWDS OF CLUBWOMEN

Lady Duff Gordon Speaks in
Astor Ballroom—Federation
Votes to Leave Armory, but
Has to Remain

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Clothes" discussion by Lady Duff Gordon was the magnet which drew the crowds today in the meetings of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. There were lots of other interesting things to be talked about in various sections of the convention—the home, the child, food, and so on—but the grand ballroom of the Astor, where the home economics committee held forth on "Clothes," was the real center of interest. Besides Lady Duff Gordon, of gown designing fame, Mrs. Genevieve Clark Thompson (daughter of the speaker of the House), Mrs. Thomas A. Edison and others were to discuss gowns and such things.

The arrangements committee spent \$5000 on decorations for the seventh regiment armory. The acoustics were so poor that not one fifth of the audience could hear. Thereupon the convention voted to move to Carnegie hall. Today it was learned that Carnegie hall was not available, so the delegates are at the armory again.

Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the federal children's bureau, also was a speaker.

In her annual address today, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, president of the Federation, will urge the women of the United States to take the first step in a struggle for internationalism, by calling a great congress of the women of the Americas for 1920.

She will recommend, she said last night, that "under the proper conditions the United States government be asked to help finance such a congress."

The coordination of the efforts of the women of North and South America in behalf of world peace, Mrs. Pennybacker believes, will go far toward accomplishing that end.

In line with this idea, Mrs. Pennybacker, at yesterday's session, approved the report of the executive committee recommending affiliation of the Federation with the National Council of Women.

Mrs. Pennybacker was guest of honor last night at a dinner given by the Texas delegation, when she was presented with a \$1000 diamond ring.

Hundreds of delegates, alternates and visiting club members were entertained by the club women of this state at the Metropolitan Museum of Art yesterday.

It was officially announced last night that Illinois has the largest delegation, while New York is second and Ohio third.

At Thursday afternoon's business sessions speeches regarding the advance of the women's clubs movement in England, Canada, Japan and the West Indies were delivered by Mrs. Ella M. Dietzlymar of London, Mrs. E. M. Renouf, Mrs. F. H. Waycott and Mrs. Clark Murray, all of Montreal, Miss Kaway of Tokio and Mrs. Fannie Worthington, Isle of Pines, Countess Okuma of Tokio, Japan, an honorary member, was introduced.

DUDLEY STREET LOOP CHANGES IN EFFECT SATURDAY

On Saturday, May 27, in accordance with order of the public service commission, the Boston Elevated Railway Company will begin the operation of the east loop at the Dudley Street station, according to a new plan for loading, unloading and transferring.

The present loading platform will be discontinued and the stairway leading from the southerly elevated bridge to the present loading platform will be closed. All passengers in transferring from elevated trains, southbound, to surface cars on the east loop, will proceed down the remaining stairway to the platform in the center of the east loop from which the bootblack stand, barber shop, news stand and all other structures have been removed. Surface cars in the future will make only one stop on the east loop.

The first car will stop at a point half way along the present loading platform and other cars will stop around the loop behind this car, providing 13 berths instead of 7. All passengers will alight on the right-hand side of the car, as at present, but in the future will board from within the loop on the left-hand side of the car. All structures and fences between the elevated trains and the east loop on the stairway have been removed. Passengers will therefore board the surface cars on the left side and will leave them on the right, making a practical separation of passengers moving in opposite directions.

An electric annunciator similar to that in use at Park street and Sullivan square stations has been installed. This will show the destination and route of all surface cars leaving the east loop, together with the berth at which they will stop. This illuminated sign will be put into operation at this time.

COREY HILL PROPOSED AS PARK

Proposals that the metropolitan park commission acquire the summit of Corey hill, Brookline, for park purposes were put forward by Alfred D. Chandler, a former selectman, at an open meeting Thursday afternoon given by the special town committee considering the purchase of the site. Mr. Chandler declared that the summit was a metropolitan feature. Jerome Jones, a resident of Corey hill, opposed the plan, favoring town purchase.

CONFIRMATION OF BRANDEIS IS EXPECTED

Defeat Practically Conceded by
Opposition—May Take Vote
Without Debate.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Confirmation of Louis D. Brandeis as associate justice of the supreme court is practically conceded today by senators opposed to him. An effort will be made in executive session late today to reach a unanimous consent agreement to vote on the nomination, practically without debate, next Thursday. The opposition have apparently decided not to consume time by discussing the case, and content themselves by voting "no."

The plan, it is understood, is to make public the roll-call vote and a majority and minority report of the committee. The signatures of all the Democratic members of the committee to the favorable report has tended to solidify the Democratic party in the Senate in favor of confirmation, whereas some Democrats might have organized an opposition had any of their colleagues on the committee started it by voting against confirmation.

NO MARKET PRICE ON BAY STATE'S COMMON STOCK

Charles R. Rockwell, treasurer of the Bay State Street railway, today admitted on the witness stand before the public service commission that all the common stock of the road is owned by the Massachusetts Electric Companies and that, therefore, there is no market price on it. He said its value is \$55 a share today.

Mr. Rockwell was unable to give any approximate opinion as to the present total value of the Bay State company, but he said that the principal assets of the Massachusetts Electric Company is represented by its holdings of all the common stock of the Bay State company, the only other assets consisting of 23 shares of stock in several other street railways. These shares, he said, may be worth \$110 each.

This was brought out during his examination by Edwin F. Dwyer of Lynn, one of the remonstrants to the railway's 6-cent fare petition. Arthur G. Wadleigh, also of Lynn, examined the witness briefly, and this concluded the hearings until next Wednesday when the various cities and towns will start to give their individual reasons for opposing the raise in fare.

Alton D. Adams, the public service expert of the remonstrants, came back from Chicago today and requested that Mr. Rockwell be held in readiness to be examined by Mr. Adams at a later date. Mr. Adams has been studying street railway conditions in Chicago.

During his examination, Mr. Rockwell said that the Newport & Fall River street railway, operated wholly within the state of Rhode Island, is controlled by the Bay State, which pays for all repairs on the line.

He said that the cost of producing power for the system was less today than two years ago, due to the installation of modern equipment, such as labor saving devices for the boilers. He also admitted that labor was getting less pay today in proportion to the amount of work performed, because of the larger cars and more passengers carried. He said that the extra income was going into the company's treasury.

Between July 1 and Sept. 15, 1915, said he, the company paid overtime to its employees amounting to \$56,500, and this year he declared this amount would be exceeded.

Mr. Wadleigh asked him about the Massachusetts Electric Street Railway Association and the witness said it was formed for legislative purposes, that the Bay State was a member and that it cost \$2500 a year, he thought, for membership. Every railway in the state, said he, is affiliated with the association.

BOSTON PROTEST ON SHIP BILL TO BE HEARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Primarily at the request of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, a subcommittee of the Senate commerce committee will hold hearings on the Alexander ship bill, recently passed by the House, before it is reported to the Senate.

The hearings will begin Monday at 10 o'clock and will extend over only a few days. Senator Simmons, chairman of the subcommittee, says that its consideration will be hastened and he hopes to have it in the Senate the latter part of next week.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce sent a protest against the bill to the House merchant marine committee when the hearings were in progress. They favored creation of a shipping board, but opposed government ownership and operation and strict regulation of rates. The bill probably will not be considered by the Senate until after the conventions.

SOMERVILLE OFFICIAL NAMED

George L. Dudley was nominated last night by Mayor Cliff of Somerville as commissioner of public buildings to succeed Walter T. Littlefield, resigned. The board of aldermen referred the appointment to the committee on public property. Mr. Dudley is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is at present the building engineer in charge of the work connected with the addition to the State House.

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The Glenwood Dealer in your town has them.

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THE LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE OPENS SESSIONS

Presiding Officer William H.
Taft Denies Constitutional Ob-
jection to League Plans Put
Forth by William J. Bryan

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With peace talk holding the attention of the capital, the League to Enforce Peace, presided over by William Howard Taft, met here today. Its two days' session has President Wilson, former President Taft, Secretary of War Baker, Samuel Gompers, Oliver Wilson, head of the national grange, and many other well known speakers on the program.

President Wilson's speech tomorrow night is expected to include a plain hint that he desires peace and is willing to move for it as soon as he is certain that his action will accomplish something.

Mr. Taft vigorously denied there could be any constitutional objections to the plan for world peace advocated by the league.

"A submission to a judicial decision is not a delegation of power as to an agent—it is a submission of an issue to a judge, and it is a misnomer to call such a submission a delegation, or to determine its validity on issues of delegation of power as that is limited in constitutional law," he affirmed.

Mr. Taft denied William J. Bryan's declaration that a constitutional amendment would be necessary before the United States could agree in treaties jointly to use military force against any one of the other signatories to a general convention.

"The league will not try to stop the present war," Mr. Taft said. "We are not here to urge on the administration steps to stop the war. We are hopeful that steps may be taken, and we would look with greatest satisfaction on such action, but we have a distinct purpose: To prevent—more or less—a probable recurrence of this disaster to civilization. There are limitations for an association. We have a definite purpose to accomplish. If we try to put forth a general platform for the benefit of humanity we shall weaken and minimize our driving force."

"The militarist pot can't call the pacifist kettle black," Oscar S. Straus, former ambassador to Turkey, declared, in his speech today. "If pacifists are disappointed at the apparent lack of results of the Hague conferences, the militarists may well withhold their jeers a few minutes, he said, while they think over their own shortcomings."

"Vast armaments, urged as the best means to bring about permanent peace, have certainly failed," he said. "Neither pacifism nor might, unless dominated by right, can achieve permanent peace. Peace will be safest and most permanent if the Allies win," said Prof. John Bates Clark of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, "though without crushing their opponents."

ANCIENTS HOLD SHOOT

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company held its first spring rifle competition at the Wakefield range yesterday. Winners in the match for six gold medals were Lieut. Wilbur F. Adams, Dr. J. J. Devine, Capt. A. C. Smith, Sergt. H. A. Gillman, Sergt. G. H. Hudson, Sergt. R. C. Goudy, in the order named.

NEW ORGAN FOR PRINCETON

PRINCETON, N. J.—An organ, the gift of Henry C. Frick of Pittsburgh, was dedicated at Proctor hall. Mr. Frick was present and the organist was Archer Gibson of New York city.

BOSTON TO HEAR OF HOUSTON (TEX.) TAXATION SYSTEM

J. J. Pastoriza to Speak on Com-
mon Sunday and Later at
Two Club Meetings

J. J. Pastoriza, one of the best known advocates of the Henry George single tax system in this country, and the author of the plan of taxation of Houston, Tex., is to be in Boston next Sunday and Monday. The general public will have an opportunity to hear him, for on Sunday afternoon at 3:30 the Houston tax commissioner will speak on the Charles Street mall of the Common.

Mr. Pastoriza's program includes an address at a Boston City Club luncheon at 12:30 Monday, and in the evening he will address the Twentieth Century Club.

The Houston plan of taxation seeks to encourage industry by lowering taxes on buildings and improvements and exempting personal property, making up the deficit by assessing land at its fair value.

When Mr. Pastoriza was elected tax commissioner of Houston in 1911 on a platform advocating the exemption of industrial values and the concentration of taxation on land values, he decided to ignore the constitutional provision demanding the equal assessment of all classes of property. He did not claim originality for this, as his predecessors had found it neither popular nor possible to discuss and assess personal property at its true value. His originality consisted in attempting to apply a method that did not pretend to comply with the laws of the state, but which sought to conform to the natural law of equal-handed justice. Land was assessed at its fair value, as ascertained by the Somers system of valuation, buildings and other improvements (including machinery), were assessed at 25 per cent of their value, franchises of public service corporations were assessed at a price which represented the proportional value of that portion of the streets or sidewalks used. Bank deposits were totally exempted, as were certain personal effects, household furniture, etc.

There followed a rapid increase in population, the adequate employment of land that had been held idle by speculators, striking activity in building, and a reduction of the tax rate. The competition between builders caused rents to fall; in fact, the predictions of Mr. Pastoriza were fulfilled and a large majority of the people of Houston were highly pleased with the result. A few land speculators, however, found the new system highly obnoxious and appealed to the courts during the second term of the tax commissioner, who was returned for the third time by a three to one majority in the 1915 election.

In spite of an adverse ruling of the court it was found impossible to re-establish the old order. A few taxpayers returned their cash and notes for assessment, but when they learned that only about \$250,000 out of thirty or forty millions in the banks had been reached by the assessment they succeeded in inducing the commissioner to recommend the exemption of cash and notes in the interest of equality in tax burdens. As many taxpayers refused to assess their buildings on the same basis as the land, it was found necessary to reduce all assessments on buildings to 50 per cent of the value, in spite of the fact that a new Houston plan was thus established as illegal as the old one. Under this new plan land is assessed as before, buildings are assessed at 50 per cent in stead of 25 per cent, and cash and notes remain exempt.

PINE RIDGE HOME FOR HORSES

Visiting day at the Pine Ridge home for horses will be held on June 6 from 11 o'clock in the morning to 7 o'clock in the evening. Pine Ridge can be reached from Dedham and special carriages will meet every train.

MOTION MADE TO DISMISS THE RIGGS BANK CASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The defense in the Riggs bank case, in which C. C. Glover, president; W. J. Flather, vice-president, and H. H. Flather, former cashier of the bank, are charged with perjury, announced Thursday that it had no more testimony to offer. As the government had no witnesses to call in rebuttal, the taking of evidence was closed. Attorneys G. P. Hoover and W. G. Johnson moved to dismiss the case for want of evidence to convict. This motion was argued at length by Mr. Stanchfield for the defense and Assistant Attorney-General Fitts for the government, and the court took the matter under advisement at adjournment for the day.

The cross-examination of Frank J. Hogan, attorney for the defendants, by Assistant Attorney-General Fitts was continued and was marked by acrimonious questions and answers. Finally Justice Siddons remarked to Mr. Fitts that his cross-examination had gone far beyond proper limits.

The decision on the motion to dismiss, Justice Siddons announced, would be given this morning, and the opportunity would then come for both sides to present prayers.

INTERNATIONAL PARTY FOR WOMEN HELD AT Y. W. C. A.

Young women from Belgium, Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Russia, Sweden and other countries of the European continent came to Miss Mosher's party at the Young Women's Christian Association on Berkeley street yesterday afternoon. It was the last party of the season.

They sat in a big circle in the pleasant trellis room of the association building chatting happily. A stranger pointing to a little group within the circle who seemed particularly interested in some conversation remarked that they must be all of one country, but no! Miss Mosher counted Russian, Belgium, German, French, Austrian, Italian. They could not even always understand each other but interpreted back and forth so that each knew what the other was saying. They talked of the war and the welfare of loved ones who had gone to it, of how it went with the families and friends left behind, of experiences in America and the small affairs that make up the sum of every day. In whatever they spoke there was a common interest and a common sympathy.

There came to the party one day a young Belgian woman, bringing music. She sang one song in French and regardless of the applause accorded her, said she wanted to sing another in German to show that she loved them all. Little folk also were present, children brought in to see their mothers, who like the Belgian mother, boarded their children while they worked to support them. They enjoyed the party as much as anybody and contributed largely to the enjoyment of others.

The pretty trellis room was bright with great clusters of lilacs and bowls of sweet peas.

These international parties conducted at the Boston Y. W. C. A. under the direction of Miss Alfreda M. Mosher are receiving recognition. They are the outgrowth of a need that was seen to exist when the European war broke out.

DEMANDS ARE REFUSED

At a meeting of the mason contractors of Boston, at the office of the Master Builders Association yesterday, it was unanimously voted not to grant the demands made by the building and common laborers' unions. The men asked that their wages be a flat 42½ cents an hour for an eight-hour workday. The men are now receiving 30 to 35 cents an hour.

DUTY OF BANKS TO FINANCE AND ADVISE FARMER

Banker-Farmer of Illinois Tells
Amherst Conference of Op-
portunities in Financial Field

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
AMHERST, Mass.—"I shall go back to the West and tell the people to keep on planting crops and shipping them to New England to sell—to keep on increasing production and profiting from the rise in the price of land, without fear that New England will presently increase its own output and cease to pay us for ours. Or I shall tell them that back in Massachusetts are cheap farm lands that can be worked by modern methods to a profit as great or greater than our own, with an immense industrial population and splendid markets right at hand—and nobody at home to seize the opportunity."

"At least, I should do that if all the bankers in the state were like some that I have come across. Unless the banking interests realize the possibilities they have to develop farming and create a new element of industrial prosperity among you, you will not only fail to reap much of your potential prosperity, but you will find your industrial welfare imperiled."

These substantially are the words of Frank W. Aldrich, banker-farmer, of Bloomington, Ill., at the closing session of the banks-and-agriculture conference at the Agricultural College yesterday. Mr. Aldrich asserted that it is the duty as well as the opportunity of the banking interests to finance the farmer in a business way, direct him in business management, and enable him so to develop his land and market his crops that he shall be able to make a profit and accumulate savings. "The right attitude is not that of suspicion, but that of confidence. The question to ask is not, 'How soon can you pay?' but, 'How much do you need to put your farm on a business basis and carry you until the right time comes to sell?'"

"The grain in the farmer's sheds is as good security as his money in our vaults," exclaimed Mr. Aldrich. "Where there is one good farmer, there can be developed more good farmers. The banker who scorns farmers because 'they farm by robbing the soil, or have no business standing' is neglecting his great opportunity. He can teach them how to farm and yet develop the soil, and train them to methods that will give them a business standing."

"Cooperative banking associations," said Edwin F. Howell, director of the New York Land Bank, "complement the commercial banks. Bankers should encourage them, for they are not competitors, but cooperators, reaching where the commercial bank does not reach." Of the Massachusetts land bank act, he said, it is based on untried ideas, like the legislation now before Congress. "Yet Massachusetts has cooperative loan associations."

CREDIT UNION CAMPAIGN

Collections of \$1500 were announced at the luncheon at the Boston City Club yesterday of team captains and workers in the campaign to raise \$50,000 now being carried on by the Massachusetts Credit Union. Various Young Men's Hebrew Associations of Boston have been enlisted in the work.

White Rock

The Mineral Water De Luxe

"Purity, Freshness and Quality mark this the world's best table water. To buy it by the case is true economy."

WHITE ROCK MINERAL SPRINGS CO.
100 Broadway, N. Y.



FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Unusual Treatment of Unshaded Windows



Courtesy of Hoggson Brothers, New York

The treatment of sunny windows, in a house where no tree casts sufficient shade and awnings are not desired, is often a problem to be met in the summer home. In this remodeled farm-

house in Connecticut, a delightful solution has been found in the narrow pergola which has been erected over the long stretch of three windows. Stately pillars at each end match the columns of the

main entrance and quick-growing vines have been trained over the open top. The pergola is so built as to seem a continuation of the longer and wider pergola beyond, which leads to a sunken garden.

In this way a practical device has been made a part of the architectural plan of the house. It offers a helpful idea to those with a similar series of unshaded windows.

What to Do With Sweet Potatoes

Broiled Sweet Potatoes—Cut boiled or baked sweet potatoes in halves, lengthwise, spread the flat sides with butter, and place in a well-oiled broiler (bars rubbed with buttered paper) over hot coals or under a gas burner. Do not set too near the heat, and turn while cooking to avoid burning. When thoroughly hot, set on a hot dish. Spread with butter and sprinkle with salt and pepper.

Candied Sweet Potatoes—Boil until tender the desired number of sweet potatoes, of medium even size. Steaming is better, though it is more trouble. Throw them into cold water for a minute, peel, and brush them over with soft butter; then lay separately in a wide skillet with an inch of very rich sirup and cover generously with butter. Pour over them a good half cup of corn sirup and sprinkle thickly with brown sugar. Bake every little while and bake to a nice brown.

Sweet Potato Custard—Boil, peel, and mash through a sieve enough sweet potatoes to make a quart of pulp, adding a little milk or water to make them press through easily. Take one quart of this potato, one quart of sweet milk, one pint of granulated sugar, and the yolks of eight eggs, carefully beaten. Mix them well together, flavor with essence of lemon or lemon rind, and a good pinch of powdered mace. Add a pinch of salt. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and add one third to the batter. Bake in pans lined with rich pastry. The custard should not be more than three-fourths of an inch deep. When done, cover with a meringue made of the remaining whites well beaten with five tablespoons of pulverized sugar and flavored with vanilla. Set in a warm oven until the meringue is set and colored a good cream color.

Sweet Potato Soufflé—Boil and mash

one quart of sweet potato. Add a little sweet cream, one tablespoon of butter, one half teaspoon of salt, one salt-spoon of white pepper. Beat all with a silver fork until very light; then add the yolks of two eggs, well beaten. When cool, fold in lightly the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Turn at once into a dish and brown.

Baked Sweet Potatoes—Parboil the potatoes, peel them and cut in half lengthwise. Put in a baking dish and cover generously with butter. Pour over them a good half cup of corn sirup and sprinkle thickly with brown sugar. Bake every little while and bake to a nice brown.

Sweet Potato Custard—Boil, peel, and mash through a sieve enough sweet potatoes to make a quart of pulp, adding a little milk or water to make them press through easily. Take one quart of this potato, one quart of sweet milk, one pint of granulated sugar, and the yolks of eight eggs, carefully beaten. Mix them well together, flavor with essence of lemon or lemon rind, and a good pinch of powdered mace. Add a pinch of salt. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and add one third to the batter. Bake in pans lined with rich pastry. The custard should not be more than three-fourths of an inch deep. When done, cover with a meringue made of the remaining whites well beaten with five tablespoons of pulverized sugar and flavored with vanilla. Set in a warm oven until the meringue is set and colored a good cream color.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Pigeons

Pigeons are the only birds that have voluntarily made themselves man's feathered companions, says a writer in the American Boy. In many crowded cities, pigeons that have escaped from their owners, seem to have no idea of going to the woods, as most birds would, but they stay in the city in the very midst of the rushing, hurrying mankind, nesting and raising generations of young ones on church spires, high buildings, and statues.

The homes or houses built by man for pigeons vary from a barrel on a pole standing in the middle of the yard or lawn, to an attic in the house itself; from a loft above the barn or stable to an elaborate aviary built perhaps as a lean-to in the garden. Thus the style of the house depends simply upon the depth of the fancier's pocket, and whether the birds are to be allowed to have their liberty or to be confined.

In any case whatever the shape of their house may be outside, the following must be provided inside:

Baths, feed hoppers, drinking vessels, nests and catchers.

Few birds enjoy a bath more than pigeons, yet . . . drinking vessel and bath should be separate. The bathing pan may be a dish of earthenware or metal, from seven to nine inches in diameter and about two or three deep. It should be placed in the pigeon house at regular hours every day, and should be removed long before evening. Personally I give the bath as near noon as possible and remove it about two hours later.

Feed hoppers are generally used, but I don't like them. I prefer to throw the seed on the ground itself every morning, noon, and night. Then every bird

gets its own share and there is no struggling around the hopper. Still this is a matter of fancy. If hoppers are used they should be emptied frequently. The drinking vessels I use are open dishes. I never fancied closed fountains, because one is apt to allow the water to become stale and the fountain dirty. Clean, fresh water is essential.

Palindrome

You must find out a word that will silence proclaim,
And backward or forward will read just the same;
Then next you must search for a feminine name
That backward or forward will read just the same;
And then for an act or a writing whose fame
Spelled backward or forward will be just the same;
And then for a fruit that from Mexico came,
And backward or forward alike is the same;
And last for a title that we give to a dame,
And backward or forward is spelled just the same.
Then from the initials, all five, we'll frame
This very same title we give to the dame.
—Youth's Companion.

Answer to Preceding Puzzle—Diamond:
P
ROT
RAPID
POPULAR
TILED
DAD
R

The Significance of Household Decoration

"Much confusion exists at the present time as to the artistic essentials of a modern house," comments Frank Alvah Parsons, in the foreword to his book "Interior Decoration: Its Principles and Practice." "A great deal has been written—perhaps more has been said—about this subject and it is still vague to most of us. This vagueness is partly because we have not realized fully that a house is but the normal expression of one's intellectual concept of fitness and his ideal of what is beautiful. The house is but the externalized individual—himself expressed in color, form, and texture. To be sure, he is sometimes hampered by a . . . landlord or by family heirlooms, and often he cannot find just what he wants in the trade; still the house is his house. Another reason for this vagueness is the difficulty of parting with traditions. The first ones we must dispel are those concerning art; then we must try to find out what art really is. Another quite as necessary to overcome is the generally accepted idea that one must learn all he knows of color, form, and texture through feeling. This doctrine has for generations kept the consciousness of thousands of people closed to the simplest principles of the language, structure of color and form. Being free of these misleading traditional beliefs, the way is open to learning to do what is not only essential but natural.

"Art is not prettiness. Art is beauty, and beauty is from within out, not from without in. . . Prettiness, on the other hand, is from without. It is ephemeral and pleases the eye only. Second, the inordinate and blind worship of the antique is not art. Let the worship of pasted labels, telling how old an article is, cease to exist, and one obstacle to understanding art will be removed. "Decoration exists to strengthen structure and make more beautiful the object on which it appears. Ornamentation, on the other hand, exists to exploit itself at the expense of the thing upon which it is applied. "The first essential in the individual room is the judgment necessary to ascertain that every object in it is so placed that it does its own work in the most efficient manner. Until each object is so placed, the room is not right, however individual it may seem. It must be clear that no formula can be given for this. A writer or author requires a table, perhaps a desk, chairs, and other material in quite different relations to each other and to lighting than the person who uses the same type of room for visiting purposes or as a reading room or library. "What is the dining room for? The only sensible answer is: This room exists to eat in and to eat in peace. When I enter a dining room I expect to see a table of such size, proportion, scale, and arrangement as will not only attract my aesthetic sense, but will also bid me sit and eat in comfort. If, however, on entering the room I find as the most prominent thing the head of an antique deer or a collection of stuffed birds, or other objects belonging properly to the museum of natural history, there is nothing present in these to bid me eat or permit me to do so in peace."

Sober Styles Best

Some of the leading houses cast no favorable eye on vagaries which are so little in accordance with the feelings of the moment. Their skirts are simple, and, if there are any signs of pannier effects, these are produced by upper skirts cleverly planned, and there are many capes falling straight down the back to the waistline, or just below, lined with satin. In evening gowns, some of the trains distinct from the skirt are little more than scarfs duplicated sometimes with shorter scarfs from behind the shoulders, says the Queen, London. The skirts in the evening are worn with many different colored bodies—an easy way of producing a variety. Simplicity is a high note of the best fashions and styles. Blue is being employed in pretty well every shade. We certainly return to old fashions when we can, and the striped silks and figured ones our forbears delighted in are being mingled with alpaca. Basques are coming back and side seams disappearing into the armhole. An ostrich feather fringe is a revival which has a charming effect judiciously treated.

Ornaments Recall Spain

Combs have come back into wear, much after the model of those worn in Spain, and they are certainly becoming to English faces, says the Queen, London. Most of the new earrings are fashioned after Spanish models, being larger and more drooping than we have been wearing them of late. A new design is made of jet, with a bunch of grapes drooping therefrom in pearls. We may come to the straight-heeled shoe of Spain yet.

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Short Skirts to Continue

According to the report of the National Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers Association which has recently held its annual convention at Cincinnati, the short skirt will continue to be worn next fall. It is also said that the new fall suits will be of three varieties—the plain tailored, the sport suit, and the more dressy type. The plain suit will be made either single or double-breasted and the skirt of the coat will have some flare; the sport suit will have plaits and shirrings at the waistline, belts, high collars and simple sleeves.

How to Blanch Sweetbreads

Clean and neatly trim three pairs of sweetbreads. To be in the best condition, they should be delicately colored, plump, firm and clean-looking. Soak them for three hours in three different fresh waters, one hour each, with a pinch of salt in each water; then drain and freshen them in cold water. Cover them with a napkin, lay them aside in a cool place, and they will be ready for general use. When they are to be used in molds, they should be pressed gently down with a pound weight.

The Original Malted Milk Satisfying Delicious Different

The powder dissolves in water. Needs no cooking—Keep it on hand. Rich Milk, Malted grain extract in powder. For Infants, Children and Adults. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body.



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Sixteen years ago, in a rough hut far up in the hill country of the Philippine islands, an American woman made the first gentle overtures toward the winning of the native Moros and Igorots, especially their girls and boys, to education and civilization. This year, when this woman left for the United States on a lecture tour, this rude hut had been replaced by a school embracing several buildings, one of them a dormitory containing 75 native girls, and of these many were already becoming self-supporting through the making of exquisite embroideries and laces.

All over the Philippines, and throughout the United States, this pioneer among Uncle Sam's ignorant adopted children is known as "Good-morning, Mrs. Kelley," and thereby hangs a tale of fear overcome by kindness.

"When I first penetrated into the northern part of the islands with my engineering husband," she will tell you, "my heart went out to these wild peoples living in so benighted a state, and I longed to set their feet on the path to learning, knowing then, as I do still, that education is the only thing that will give them the independence and self-government they must some day work out. From my rough cabin, I sent out feelers, and, though I met with no response for some time, one day, there appeared before me an Igorot chieftain who stared in silence, then went away. He came again, accompanied by two or three others. I tried in every way to get them to talk with me, but they held aloof.

"Finally, in desperation one morning I seized one of them by the shoulders and said, firmly:

"'Good-morning, Mrs. Kelley.' He stood mute, but I repeated it again and again, and at length held out a few sardines as a reward. At last he said it after me, very haltingly, but the day was won. He had the sardines and the next time he came to the cabin he got out his 'Good-morning, Mrs. Kelley,' and one by one the others learned it, too. That was the beginning of their concessions to courtesy and civilization. I was so pleased that I let it go at that for some time; but imagine my dismay and amusement when, on the occasion of Mr. Taft's visit to our camp, the Igorots lined up to be inspected by him and, upon his giving them some pleasant greeting, chorused as one man:

"'Good-morning, Mrs. Kelley.' From then on the natives began to yield to the educational idea. That first chieftain appeared one day with a naked baby whom he turned over to be taught. The boys were allowed to come to the school almost from the first, but it was many months before the girls were permitted to attend. They did all the work in the fields, and the natives were afraid that education would make them less useful. However, by persistent persuasion I won them over, and as a result many of these girls are now training themselves to go back to their native villages and become teachers of their own people.

"I shall never forget one little girl who came shyly to me, with eager dark eyes. She had cut her own hair with the cover of a tin can, in an attempt to improve her appearance. Her name was Antan, and during the years that followed she became almost like my own daughter. She calls me 'mother,' and her legal name is Antan Kelley. I am her guardian, and am legal guardian, too, for six other girls.

"It was wonderfully interesting and touching to see the way the girls hungered and thirsted for knowledge. In addition to the regular schooling, I at once began to teach them the weaving of their own garments and the making of the native embroideries and laces. Rough looms, such as they could themselves procure later, were installed, and a teacher of weaving was brought to teach them. They had never touched the needle of commerce, but they quickly made its acquaintance and today their handiwork is a triumph of skill and delicacy.

"One thing I wanted to impress upon them, and that was the beauty and appropriateness of their own native designs. I did not want them to imitate the ideas of others, but to develop the individuality of themselves and their people. So the Igorot designs were taken as a basis for everything they made. They were taught to retain their picturesque native dress—at least, until they came to the United States, where it seemed better to conform. The costume they wear is a colorful affair, made of folds upon folds of cotton goods in different shades. The skirt is a series of overdresses laid in bias draperies, the little jacket or coat shows the same arrangement, and the sleeves are merely one fold superimposed upon another.

"They also learned to make the American dress. Flora de los Santos, the girl who came with me and who is now studying dressmaking in San Francisco, made the dress I have on, and I would not be ashamed to wear it anywhere. A number of our boys and girls are now in school in this country, nearly all with the idea of going back to take what they have learned to those still living in ignorance, back in the mountains. The little boy who was our first pupil is now in the New York

"Good-Morning, Mrs. Kelley"

schools. Many of the girls are learning not only weaving, sewing, embroidering, and similar handicrafts, but they are taking domestic economy courses, learning to cook, keep house, and to enforce sanitation. Some of them have gone back to homes of their own, with such improved methods and knowledge of how to beautify them and make them comfortable that they are a constant example to the older natives as well as the younger generation.

"It is this sort of education that is going to make the peoples of the Philippine islands capable, one day, of self-government. Already the Filipinos themselves have established and are maintaining systems of social and municipal value that pay for themselves and are

no financial burden to the United States government; but the natives, the Igorots, the Moros, and other tribes who live in remote parts of the islands and live in their savage traditions, must grow more slowly and, until they, too, have been brought within the kindly arm of educational and civilizing influences to a greater extent, the guidance and support of the American government is still needed."

Mrs. Kelley has brought with her, as examples of the remarkable achievements of the native girls trained in the school at Luzon, a large collection of embroideries and laces, most of which develop and amplify the original Igorot and Moro patterns used in the native weavings and decorations.

A Robe for the Beach

A young woman who expects to spend the summer at the seashore has made an attractive beach robe to throw about her when coming out of the water. She purchased three double length white bath towels, having three or four graduated lines of dull blue woven in a border at each end and finished with fringe. These were fagotted together at the sides with dull blue mercerized cotton. One towel formed the straight back piece, the other two the sides and fronts. When joined together, a fringed blue-bordered band was made around the bottom. Of the other fringed and bordered ends a big sailor collar was made, the corners fagotted together. The sleeves were formed by the width of the towels themselves, cut under, kimono fashion, and fagotted. The robe ties with cord ropes of dull blue cotton.

The Transformed Laundry Bench

If a bench is needed for the garden nook or the summer veranda, and one does not want to spend a goodly sum on a stone seat or an expensive one of wood, why not visit the house-furnishing department of some large store and procure an ordinary laundry bench? For a dollar or so, one may obtain a bench four or five feet long, with simply hewn end-pieces, which can be painted a stone gray or some gayer color and made to serve right well. Recently a bench of this sort was bought, painted an Italian blue, and placed on a veranda with a table painted in the same color, where it gave the effect of being a much more costly piece of furniture than it was. No one would ever have suspected its laundry destiny.

The Garden Tool Chest

In a house where the cellar and back porch entrances were on the different side from the garden, so that the carrying back and forth of tools became an arduous trip, the difficulty was solved by building a low toolbox and placing it in a corner hidden by the steps, on the garden side of the house. Painted the color of the house, the chest was unobtrusive, yet it brought the rakes, hoes, trowels, hose, weedeaters and other implements within easy reach of the garden. The chest opened from the front, rather than the top, thus obviating the necessity of lifting a heavy lid. The hose could be easily dragged out and the other tools pulled forward and shoved in with no lifting.

Marble Salad

Cut enough round balls from potatoes to make two cupsful. Boil them, but remove while they are still firm. Cook two cups of white button onions. Cut one cupful of balls from cooked beets. Chill all separately, put them on lettuce leaves, cover with French dressing, and sprinkle with celery and parsley chopped fine.

A Good Cleaning Mixture

For articles on which it is not desirable to use water for cleaning, such as children's white coats, sweaters, and the like, try a combination of gasoline and ivory soap. The result is most satisfactory.

Uses for Odd Gems

A dealer in antique jewelry and one who himself restores and reproduces old settings of gems has recently made some charming copies of old Spanish jewelry by utilizing odd stones, taken here and there from broken or inartistic pieces. A collection of such gems, recently taken to him, came forth in the shape of an exquisite ring, closely resembling a bit of antique Spanish workmanship. This ingenious lapidary can take a faulty emerald, one or two pearls, a garnet, and a number of chip diamonds, and, by setting them in an intricate design in dull, old silver, can give them a value they would entirely lack elsewhere. The haphazard contents of a number of jewel boxes have recently been transformed by him into charming pendants and brooches, at no expense save the workmanship.

Painting the Telephone

To match the ivory woodwork in the dainty boudoir of a well-known professional woman, the desk telephone has been treated to a heavy coat of ivory paint or enamel, picked out with delicate lines of gold. The idea may well be borrowed by others who have desk telephones which, for convenience's sake, must be placed in full view in the room. The dull black of the telephone standard is often the one object out of harmony in a room where a definite color scheme has been adopted, and, if the proper kind of paint is selected, it can be made to conform rather than interfere. A dark color is, as a rule, preferable to white or cream, or rather light shades, as the constant handling is apt to soil or rub the finish.

Honey Doughnuts

Three eggs, a half cup of sugar, four tablespoons of lard, one and one half cups of honey, one cup of sour milk, one teaspoon each of baking soda, cream of tartar, lemon extract, and salt; five and three quarters cups of flour. Cream the lard, honey and sugar well together; add the eggs well beaten; mix well; add the milk, lemon extract, flour, salt, soda, and cream of tartar. Mix and turn out on the baking board; roll out and cut with a doughnut cutter. Fry in deep fat. If a piece of bread browns in the fat in 60 seconds, the temperature is right for doughnuts and fritters. This is sufficient for 65 doughnuts.

Brooks, Gill & Co.

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ORIENTAL RUGS

Rugs repaired, washed, stored, insured, purchased or exchanged.

Also HIGH GRADE DOMESTIC AND MADE-TO-ORDER RUGS

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The Distinctive Coiffures

FOR THE SMART FASHIONABLE SUMMER TOILETTE

May be quickly and most becomingly arranged by wearing such ideal Hair Pieces as are made by SIMONSON, for they are only made from the very finest of beautiful fluffy wavy natural hair.

The TRIPLET SWITCH quite smartly fulfills your every need—really three little switches—may be charmingly worn all together or singly, just as you prefer or as occasion requires.

The ARETTA Cluster of Puffs gives a most stylish coiffure addition to the Crown or Back Hair. Being skillfully affixed to a comb it is readily adjusted.

The ARLO—a perfect transformation—ideally covers hair that is thin, short or streaked with grey. The ARLO is feather-light, and, therefore, delightfully comfortable to wear—it is as easily dressed in any modish coiffure as if it were your own hair.

We guarantee to serve you as acceptably by mail as if you called personally at our store, or your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Luxurious accommodations and expert attendants for Hair Dressing, Manicuring, Shampooing and Hair Waving, which lasts until new hair grows in.

"Hair Modes" an illustrated booklet of Hair Pieces sent on request. Separate Department and Catalogue for Men's Wigs and Toupees.

Hair Dressing

A. Simonson
500 Fifth Avenue, New York

Hair Goods



COMMISSION ON WATERWAYS IS NOW ASSURED

Measure Providing Consolidation of Present Boards Is Passed in Massachusetts Senate and Goes to the Governor

The Massachusetts Senate today passed to be enacted and sent to Governor McCall the bill to consolidate the harbor and land commission and the board of directors of the port of Boston into a commission on waterways. This is one of the Governor's favorite consolidation propositions, aimed to effect economy and produce better results for the commonwealth as a whole.

The bill calls for a commission of three members to have direct supervision of the developments of harbors and waterways in the state. The commission is to appoint two experts to be known as superintendents of commerce and engineering respectively, who will advise and superintend the work falling naturally within their particular fields. The single commission is expected to do away with defects from the present division of responsibility in harbor and waterways development between two boards.

Senators Gordon, Eldridge and McGonagle were appointed by President Wells to serve on the new committee, on conference on the differences of the two branches with regard to the bill to authorize cities and towns to license jitneys.

The Senate refused to concur in the House amendment to the bill to establish qualifications for membership of the minimum wage commission. The bill as passed by the Senate provides that one member shall be an employer of female labor. The House amended the bill by adding a stipulation that one member shall be a laborer.

Ways and means reported in favor of the bill to provide quarters in the State House for the supreme court and it was ordered to a third reading. The rules were then suspended and the bill was passed to be engrossed.

Ways and means reported a bill to increase the salaries of the clerks of the House and Senate to \$4000 a year, and the bill was passed to be engrossed under suspension of the rules.

President Wells today appointed Senators Eldridge, Farnsworth and Brown as the Senate members of the conference committee.

House to Meet Saturday

Lower Branch Decides to Adjourn Tomorrow Until Next Wednesday

The House today decided to hold a session Saturday, beginning at 10 a. m., and then adjourn over Monday and Tuesday to Wednesday. The members felt certain of finishing the work of the session before Saturday night of next week.

The committee on taxation reported a bill relative to the verification of lists of taxable property filed with the assessors of taxes, providing that the assessors shall in all cases require a person, firm or corporation bringing in a list to make oath that it is true.

On the bill to repeal the act for removal of the Worcester state asylum to Grafton, Mr. Greenwood of Everett said that the asylum ought not to be closed, that it was a valuable plant and ought to be retained.

Mr. Malone of Worcester told of the public sentiment in Worcester for removal of the asylum, saying that it was within five minutes of the city hall and was so near the normal school that the principal had asked for its removal as a nuisance.

After further debate the bill was passed to be engrossed on a voice vote.

Ought to pass was reported by the ways and means committee, by Mr. Faxon of Fitchburg, on the bill to establish the method of commuting workmen's compensation insurance and relative to inspection by the industrial accident board.

The House refused to concur with the Senate amendments to the bill relative to liens for labor and materials on buildings and land, following the lead of Mr. Keimard of Somerville who questioned the advisability of the amendments, the longest one being a new section which gave concurrent jurisdiction of trial justices, the Boston municipal court and the superior court, according to amounts involved.

Speaker Cox said that it was expected that the ways and means committee would report the workmen's compensation bill, and other important measures in time for action at the afternoon session, and the members should be prepared accordingly.

Mr. Johnson of Worcester presented his own petition for a referendum vote at the next city election in Worcester on the question whether the term of the mayor shall be two years.

The conference committee on the jitney bus bill reported that the Senate receded and concurred with the House. The report was accepted. The main feature was the House position that the act should not take effect until accepted by cities and towns severally.

Speaker Cox announced that families and friends of members who reported at the Ashburton place entrance at 12 o'clock tomorrow would be given places on the State House steps to see the preparedness parade.

After a recess for committee reports, the ways and means committee, by Mr. Faxon of Fitchburg, reported reference to the next Legislature on the bill for an administrative bureau of registration to perform the duties of the boards of registration in medicine, veterinary medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, optometry and nursing; also ought to pass on the bill for completion of Old Colony parkway in Boston.

PROTEST AGAINST SALOON IS TAKEN TO THE GOVERNOR

Feeling that the license commission may be on the eve of a reversal of the policy which has determined its actions for several years—the restricting of liquor licenses to business districts already having the saloons—Rosindale residents yesterday afternoon waited on Gov. Samuel W. McCall and entered a vigorous protest against the granting of a fourth class license to J. W. Patterson & Co., Washington and Poplar streets.

The license board on Wednesday heard the protests of the Rosindale residents, who were not content to let the matter rest there, and carried it to Governor McCall yesterday. It is believed that the state's chief executive, who promised to take the matter under advisement, is in a position to deal with the board more or less informally.

For many years, says the Rev. F. L. Carr of the Rosindale Baptist church, who headed the delegation yesterday, the policy of the license commission has been to keep liquor within the business districts and centers which are already familiar with the saloon. Rosindale residents feel that the present board may take steps which would ultimately lead to a reversal of this policy, and that the present case may be an entering wedge of liquor interests which may plan to open saloons in Rosindale eventually.

"People come to live in Rosindale because they want to rear their children in a 'dry' district," said the Rev. Mr. Carr this morning. "We are fighting to the last ditch to keep Rosindale honorable and clean, for there is a good deal at stake. There are two big playground centers here—Pierle field and the Washington street playground—which are to Rosindale what Franklin park is to Dorchester. We feel we must do our best to keep liquor from our playground districts."

The Rev. Mr. Carr represents 2000 members of the six Protestant churches of Rosindale. Others who called on Governor McCall yesterday and spoke against the license were: John J. Conway, a member of the state prison board; Mrs. Ferdinand A. Laskey, representing the Rosindale Community Club; T. W. James, president of the No-Licence League of Rosindale; Mrs. A. J. Trethewey, president of the Rosindale W. C. T. U.; Warren F. Freeman, a real estate dealer; Stephen J. Lent, president of the Rosindale Citizens Association.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders were issued Friday:

Navy Orders
Orders have been issued to the midshipmen of the graduating class, detaching them from the naval academy on June 2 and directing them to report for duty on June 17. The midshipmen who are assigned to the Arizona will report for temporary duty on the Maine, Alabama, Illinois, Kearsarge and Virginia on June 17 and will be ordered to duty on the Arizona on completion of the summer cruise of vessels mentioned. The orders follow:

Pennsylvania—W. M. Fechteler, A. H. Bateman, W. B. Cowles, H. J. Grassie, H. L. White, J. S. Watters, G. F. Huesey, A. J. Terhune, C. Q. Halpine, R. S. Hitchcock, F. B. Craven, C. T. Joy.
Arizona—R. H. Jones, C. P. Cecil, L. Cooper, B. R. Holmes (Temp. Maine); A. D. Mayer, W. E. Miller, D. P. Moon, W. C. Sutherland (Temp. Alabama); N. T. Lawrence, G. F. Chapline (Temp. Illinois); J. I. Lawson, N. O. Wynkoop (Temp. Kearsarge); G. F. Bunnell, W. E. Borden (Temp. Virginia).

New York—G. Morgan, F. E. Beatty, T. V. Cooper, H. L. Phelps, R. S. Berkely, Texas—E. L. Ericsson, H. B. Broadfoot, A. B. Root, H. K. Kyle, A. C. McCall.
Wyoming—Tuthill Ketcham, D. M. Carpenter, G. C. Hoover, T. D. Carr, L. F. Safford, H. W. Feineman, C. E. Braine, H. S. Jones.

Arkansas—W. H. Ragsdale, P. T. Redfield, W. A. Kitts, C. G. Berwind, J. M. Bloom, B. G. Furey, A. C. Geislerhoff, J. S. Roberts.

Oklahoma—R. N. Kennedy, T. J. Keller, R. E. Davison.
South Carolina—A. J. Moore, T. G. Patterson, A. W. Radford, H. L. Grosskopf, C. J. Rodgers.

Michigan—C. W. Hamill, H. M. Horne, R. K. Jones, J. B. Ryan.
Minnesota—W. L. Kemdy, J. L. Kenworthy, B. S. Dague, C. T. Durgin, W. F. Lovenehal.

Vermont—C. A. Baker, M. B. Stodstreet, G. F. Begun, W. F. Boyer, A. D. Burhans, W. W. Summers, L. K. Swensen, A. E. Schrader, P. R. Glutting, J. S. Goen.

Kansas—W. W. Webb, R. R. Claghorn, J. H. Carson, T. S. Carrington, Cassin Young, J. W. Simms.

New Hampshire—A. J. Selman, R. B. Carney, J. K. Davis, G. C. Klein, F. Kritland, D. C. Woodward, A. C. Miles, T. A. Solberg, A. W. Webb, T. D. Warner.

Utah—M. B. Carbon, A. C. Rogers, S. E. Dudley, C. T. Gilliam, C. A. Krez, R. J. Walker, R. A. Awtrey.
Florida—H. P. Baugh, S. F. Kalk, A. M. Rhudy, C. H. Roer, W. U. Thompson.

Delaware—H. C. Merwin, G. D. Price, S. P. Ginder, S. G. Mayfield, Kauffer McGinnis, L. R. Vail, Linton Herndon, E. S. Earnhardt, C. K. Blackburn.

Movements of Vessels
Arrived—Baltimore, Sonoma, Ontario and Dubuque, at New Haven. Cheyenne, H-1, H-2, H-3, at San Francisco. Benham, Cassin, Duncan, Ericsson, at Gardiners Bay. Lebanon, at Fort Lafayette. New York, at Rockport, Mass. Preston, at San Juan. Sacramento, at Puerto Plata. Tucker, at Newport. Walke, at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Amphitrite, Charleston for New York. Jarvis, San Juan for Boston. New Hampshire, Newport for Block Island sound. Paducah, Cienfuegos for Tunas De Zaza.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

tion, the Germans followed a prolonged bombardment with a heavy attack, forcing the retirement of the British to their second line trenches along 1500 yards of front. British shells are tossing up the mine torn earth along this ridge, which commands the plain at Lens.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Friday—The official communication issued by the French war office last night reads:

On the left bank of the Meuse the activity of the German artillery increased during the day against our positions on Hill 304.

On the right bank, after a violent bombardment, the Germans delivered, at about 5 o'clock, a series of offensive actions between the Haudremont wood and the Triamont farm.

All of these attacks were repulsed with heavy losses, except at one point, where enemy groups occupied a section of trenches.

In the region of Douaumont the artillery actions continue very violently on both sides. The fire of one of our long-range guns caused a fire in a German supply depot at Heudicourt, northeast of St. Mihiel.

The cannonading was intermittent in the rest of the front.

In an aerial fight one of our pilots brought down a Fokker, which fell within the German lines north of Vaux.

In the region of Etain one of our squadrons gave battle to a group of German aeroplanes. Two of the enemy machines, seriously hit, were compelled to make a landing.

Belgian communication: There was considerable activity on both sides in the region east of Perwez. We carried out destructive fires on Dixmude and the environs of that town.

Yesterday afternoon's French statement follows:

On the left bank of the River Meuse there has been an artillery duel of considerable intensity in the sector of Hill 304 as well as on the front between Le Mort Homme and Cumieres. Last night we made progress with hand grenades in the groves immediately to the east of the village of Cumieres. The Germans made no endeavor to attack us.

On the right bank of the river a strong German attack was successful in giving the Germans a footing in one of our trenches to the north of the quarries at Haudremont. The bombardment is continuing with great severity on each side. In the region of Douaumont there has been no infantry activity. The night passed relatively quietly on the remainder of the front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Friday—The official communication from general headquarters issued yesterday reads:

In the region west of Dahlen island the Germans after a violent bombardment took the offensive and drove back our advance guard post, seizing one of our advanced trenches. By a counter-attack we dislodged the Germans, who retired to their own trenches.

We suffered no losses.
We repulsed by our fire an enemy attempt to advance toward Karpilovka, 10 versts north of the Olyka station, and to cut our wire entanglements.

On the remainder of the front the situation is unchanged.
Caucasus front: In the direction of Mosul we repulsed a Turkish attempt at an offensive on Rivadouna. Nothing of importance occurred in other directions.

Our troops operating in the region of Kermanshah and Kasr-i-Shirin have effected a junction with the British forces on the Tigris below Kut-el-Amara. On May 22 our Cossacks reached the quarters of the British commanding general.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy—An official communication reports an artillery and rifle duel from Stelvio to Garda in Lagarina valley, the Austrians made two attacks in the direction of Serravalle and Col de Buole which were vigorously repelled. Later a very violent attack against Col de Buole was repulsed with very severe losses, being followed up by the Italians, who recaptured Dormesun height. Between Valarsa and Posina the Austrians attacked with strong columns of infantry, which were repulsed in disorder. Between Posina and Astico the Austrians, Wednesday, unmasked the first batteries along Monte Maggiorano, which were effectively repelled to.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

Successful candidates in the election of Boston Typographical Union 13 were announced last night as follows: Edward M. Martin, president; Maurice A. Adler, vice-president; James H. Fairclough, treasurer; John O. Battis, secretary; Thomas C. Stephenson, assistant secretary; Henry L. Abbott, sergeant-at-arms; Henry C. Whitcomb, trustee for three years; John O. Battis, trustee Mt. Hope, two years; Hermon D. Pearson, Henry Sterling and Fred M. Thorpe, auditors; R. C. Bleakney, Charles R. Hall, executive committee book and job; Thomas R. Barry, John J. O'Leary executive committee, news; Thomas F. Kelley, J. B. Long, book and job delegates to the I. T. U. convention; Thomas F. Kane, Eugene J. McCarthy, I. T. U. delegates, news; N. B. Greig, James J. O'Connor, Charles T. Toroson, Philip S. Vincent, delegates to New England Typographical Union convention; J. J. Dallas, Margaret Doherty, J. Curtis Ellis, S. J. McBride and Henry Sterling, delegates to the Massachusetts state branch convention.

MITCHEL DENIES TAPPING DINEEN AND DUNN WIRES

(Continued from page one)

the city during the charities investigation.

"Did you engage in any conversation with Dr. Potter on March 24, in which you offered to furnish him with \$100 so that he might leave the state?" asked Mr. Moss, counsel for the committee.

"I called up Dr. Potter on March 24," said Mr. Dunn. "Dr. Potter told me he was going out of town. It came to me like an inspiration, and I asked him if I should send him a hundred. I said nothing about dollars. He said no, he did not want it. I felt sure my wires were being tapped and I threw the bait. I knew they would fall for that and they did."

Mr. Dunn attacked the so-called "Charity Trust" in another part of his examination. "Its one and only aim," he declared, "is the secularization of all institutions. We want religious influences surrounding our children and the Roman Catholic church will never permit its children to be taken away from it."

The Rev. William B. Farrell denied positively that he had taken part in some of the conversations attributed to him by the mayor. He declared he "had a sort of innate suspicion" that his wire had been tapped and determined to learn positively if that was the case. He detailed at length his relations with Mr. Mitchell, who is charged with having broken his word in at least one instance.

Mr. Higgins, a Roman Catholic priest who has jurisdiction over 5000 children, he said, defied any one to show that the children in Roman Catholic institutions were not the equals of children in any institutions in dress, education and nourishment.

Commenting on the testimony Mayor Mitchell observed last night: "The admission of one of the witnesses that one conversation on the telephone as read by me to the committee is correct is pretty good proof that all of them were substantially correctly reported. That a mistake occurred in transcribing the notes is not surprising, for the matter taken down was most voluminous. I state positively in contradiction of one of the witnesses that only three wires were tapped and the results were most gratifying."

As to the statement made by Mr. Dunn that the mayor aimed to secularize the charities of this city, the mayor said: "If the giving of clothing to poorly clad children and the giving of food to the starving means the secularization of the charities, then I believe in secularization. I heartily wish there was more of this sort of secularization. The statement of Mr. Dunn is absurd and needs no further comment from me."

He added: "I don't care to make any reply to the statements of either Mr. Dunn or Mr. Farrell. The innuendoes, lies and statements of these witnesses cannot change the situation."

Inquiry Denounced at Start

Roman Catholic Clergymen Have Regarded It as Impertinence

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ALBANY, N. Y.—Ever since Commissioner Charles H. Strong, appointed by Governor Whitman last year, began investigating private charitable institutions, there has been constant turmoil between the commissioner and Roman Catholic clergymen in New York city, who resented what they considered an impertinence on the part of the state. Early in the investigation, about three months ago, the Rev. Father William B. Farrell, a Brooklyn clergyman, interested in the charitable institutions of the church, wrote several pamphlets denouncing the investigation. These were circulated throughout the state. Commissioner Strong subpoenaed Mr. Farrell as a witness but the priest declined to answer questions.

The latest development, growing out of the inquiry, has been the allegations brought out before the Thompson investigating committee. This is a committee created by the Legislature of last year, and it has been engaged in examining the public service commissions of the state. As a result of its work four of the five members of the New York city commission were forced to resign. Upon complaint from some of the church authorities Senator Thompson investigated the charges of wire tapping. The committee's authority to inquire into the matter is based on the resolution creating it, permitting it to investigate all matters pertaining to public service corporations.

Mayor Confers With Police

Has Conference With Commissioner Woods—Church Dignitaries Meet

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor Mitchell and Corporation Counsel Hardy called at police headquarters at 6:30 o'clock last night and had a conference with Police Commissioner Woods. The three then left headquarters in the mayor's automobile.

In view of Mr. Mitchell's announcement on Wednesday that he purposed taking immediate steps to prosecute those involved in the wiretapping inquiry, it was inferred that his talk, with the police commissioner and corporation counsel was in connection with the charges he will make against the priests. The mayor, when informed that Mr. John J. Dunn had denounced some of his testimony before the Thompson legislative committee as false, said: "Well, it's what you might expect from a man who has been accused."

There was a long conference last night at Cardinal Farley's residence, but it was denied there that it had anything to do with the wiretapping case or Mayor Mitchell's charges against Mr. Dunn, Farrell or the other priests concerned in the charities investigation. With the cardinal were Bishop Hayes,

Mgr. Mooney, Mgr. Lavelle, Mgr. Edwards, Mgr. Flood and Mgr. Dunn, chancellor of the archdiocese.

Morgan May Prosecute

Employer of Burns in Munitions Wire Tapping Case to Take Action

NEW YORK, N. Y.—District Attorney Swann received notice yesterday that the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. would be ready within a few days to urge a criminal prosecution of "persons occupying the office of Seymour & Seymour" for conspiring to buy information relating to munition contracts from a clerk in the Morgan firm. John D. Lindsay, an attorney for the Morgan concern, conferred with the district attorney yesterday and informed him that a formal complaint against the accused persons would be filed as soon as a certain important witness could be found.

That some action of this sort would be urged by the Morgan firm was intimated to District Attorney Swann about a month ago—shortly after it was charged that William J. Burns had been spying on the Seymour office, by means of a detectaphone. At a recent hearing before the Thompson investigating committee it developed that Mr. Burns had been employed to do this by the Morgan firm, after it had been discovered that secret records in the Morgan office had been tampered with. All the evidence seemed to indicate the existence of a "grapevine route" whereby secret information concerning the purchase of munition for the French government by J. P. Morgan & Co. was illegally obtained from the Morgan firm and sold to munition manufacturers.

Burns will arrive in New York from the West tomorrow. According to his son, Sherman Burns, the detective will be prepared to take the stand whenever required to do so, and tell why he felt justified in installing a detectaphone in the Seymour office.

Frederick Seymour said yesterday, he had no intention of prosecuting any of his threatened civil suits until the criminal proceedings against Burns had been concluded. He would make no further comment on the charges that his office had been the avenue through which secret information had been sold to munition manufacturers concerning the activities of J. P. Morgan & Co.

ETTOR'S COUNSEL ENTERS PROCESS AT LAWRENCE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Joseph J. Ettor and his counsel, John P. Feeney of Woburn, came to Lawrence this morning and made the complaint they had promised to enter earlier in the week against four police officers of this city, who are said to have illegally "kidnaped" Ettor last Monday and taken him from Lawrence against his will. Assault and imprisonment are the charges made in the process issued. Alderman James W. Cadogan gave the names of the four defendants on request of Attorney Feeney.

The summons is issued under the authority of Chap. 26, Sec. 207, of the Massachusetts revised laws, which reads: "Sec. 207—Whoever, without lawful authority, forcibly or secretly confines or imprisons another person within this commonwealth against his will, or forcibly carries or sends such person out of this commonwealth, or forcibly seizes or confines or imprisons or kidnaps another person with intent either to cause him to be secretly confined or imprisoned in the commonwealth against his will, or in any way held to service against his will, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 10 years or by a fine of not more than \$1000 and imprisonment in jail for not more than three years."

June 7 has been agreed upon as the date of the hearing. This will not be a trial of the case, however, according to Ettor's counsel. Both Ettor and counsel express a lively confidence in the success of their case, and freely talked regarding it while awaiting the drawing-up of the process which alleges that Charles R. Vose, Charles B. Woodcock, Maurice F. McKenna and Patrick J. Morrissey on May 22, in Lawrence, "did then and there make an assault upon one Joseph J. Ettor and did then and there without any lawful authority and without the consent of and against the consent of and against the will of said Ettor, forcibly confine and imprison said Ettor within said commonwealth for a long space of time."

Ettor and his counsel left Lawrence in a machine at 10:45, trailed by an automobile containing police officers.

PRESBYTERIANS MEET NEXT IN DALLAS, TEX.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The Presbyterian general assembly today picked Dallas, Tex., as the meeting place in 1917. The selection followed a lively meeting which lasted until after midnight and resulted this morning in the rejection of the recommendation of the committee appointed to choose the convention city.

CHELSEA INQUIRY CONTINUED

Judge Albert D. Bosson heard several more witnesses today at the continuance of the municipal inquest in Chelsea on charges alleging illegal voting and false registration at the city election last December. Six witnesses were heard this morning, making 24 heard altogether, and Harry E. James, in charge of the prosecution, expected to call eight or ten more this afternoon in hopes of finishing today. Evidence is presented behind closed doors. The judge is expected to make his finding within the next two weeks.

Our Store Will Close at 1 o'clock Tomorrow Saturday

Jordan Marsh Company

SHAKESPEAREAN BUSY SUMMER OUTDOOR PAGEANT PLANNED IN LYNN

LYNN, Mass.—There will be a pageant presentation of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," on June 16 and 17, at Palmer's field near Phillips Beach station, Swampscott, under the auspices of the Lynn Associated Charities. The affair will be the first of its kind ever held in Lynn or vicinity, and considerable interest is being manifested in its preparation. It will be one of the principal outdoor attractions of the annual convention of the Women's Clubs of Massachusetts to be held here on those dates.

A cast of local amateurs has been selected and rehearsals are being held daily.

On June 16 there will be a performance at 3 o'clock in the afternoon especially for children. Recognizing the educational value of such a production, the Lynn school board has granted all children over 12 years of age leave of absence for that afternoon that they may attend the play. Other school boards in surrounding towns are contemplating similar action.

The stage settings will be nature's own, the spot having been selected with this in view. The text of Shakespeare has been retained in full, but there will be added fairy dances by 50 young ladies. There will be numerous ensemble numbers costumed and elaborate in detail.

Seating facilities will be provided for upwards of 1500 persons, exclusive of an auto circle where 100 cars may be stationed from which their occupants will be able to command a full view of the open air stage. Parking space for 1000 additional autos has also been provided.

The dramatic director will be Miss Maude Scheerer of Boston assisted by Miss Mary Kellogg of Boston, director of dances, and Frank S. Tower of Boston, stage manager.

NEW COAL BIDS TO BE ASKED

D. Frank Doherty, superintendent of supplies of the city of Boston, is to advertise for bids for anthracite coal for several of the city's institutions. When bids for "hard" coal were asked not long since but one was received. It was from the Metropolitan Coal Company and to accept the terms offered the city would have to pay \$1500.50 more than last year. The price asked is \$7.75 a ton for stove and \$7.50 for egg. The mayor directed the purchasing agent to try the market again.

MEMORIAL DAY TRAIN SERVICE

On account of the observance of Memorial day, the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, following its usual custom, will discontinue a number of local trains into and out of Boston, Tuesday, May 30. Notices have been posted informing the public of special stops that will be made by regular trains to cover the service dispensed with on this holiday.

Activities of Real Estate Offices Indicate an Early Exodus From the Inland Cities

All along the North and South shores, in fact from Gloucester to Martha's Vineyard, many houses have been engaged for the summer season by vacationists and new houses are being built in numbers indicating that Boston and vicinity is to have a prominent part in entertaining the large number of people who are expected to come to New England this year for their holidays.

A large number of cottages have been taken up to date, and in some instances the volume is ahead of this time last year. High prices of building material is given as a reason for little building of new houses on the North Shore.

At Beach Bluff W. A. & H. A. Root, Inc., are putting up a handsome all-the-year-round home for M. J. Curran from plans drawn by Pearce & Quiner at an estimated cost of about \$150,000, and at Phillips Beach Putnam & Cox, architects, are superintending the erection of a 10-room Colonial brick dwelling with garage and other accessories for Rufus B. Sprague of Boston.

At Swampscott a large brick and steel addition to the Ocean House is being constructed. It will take care of a large number of guests as the management look for a good season.

Since the Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company increased its service to a boat every hour from 9:15 a. m. to 5:15 p. m. with a last boat at 6:30 p. m. travel has been somewhat stimulated, and by the time the full summer schedule of boats goes into effect on June 14, it is thought the summer colony will have rented all the available cottages.

However, there is some consolation for those who may not decide what to do until later in the season, as there are said to be upward of 75 houses or cottages being built in some of the various sections of Hull, between Pemberton and Nantasket. Mrs. Cora Weston is putting up 20 and Mrs. George H. Hatchard is building a dozen or more.

NEW ARMOUR GIFT OF \$500,000

CHICAGO, Ill.—Announcement of a gift of \$500,000 to the endowment fund of the Armour Institute of Technology by J. Ogden Armour was made at the commencement exercises Thursday in the Armour chapel by President Frank W. Gunsaulus.

Fileene's

Because of the Preparedness Parade this Store will be Closed at 1 o'clock Tomorrow

WM. FILENE'S SONS CO.

INCIDENTS IN THE RECENT UPRISING IN IRISH CAPITAL

(Continued from preceding page)

resolutions of confidence in the "Party." The price was a penny. Incidentally, in printing their famous proclamation announcing the establishment of the Irish Republic they ran out of type, so that the top part had to be printed first and the type then reset for the lower portion.

Looting, as stated above, was the work of the irresponsible mob. It began with the first attack on Sackville street, where the odd sight was seen of men sitting on the curb trying on new boots taken from shattered shop windows. A woman went into a jeweler's shop and looted a ring, but finding that it did not fit her she returned to the shop and changed it for another. When the insurrection was finally over the police were able to recover much of the stolen property by a rigorous house-to-house search in the suspect areas.

The suddenness of the outbreak was a surprise to Dublin citizens. Many of them were holiday-making at Howth that Easter Monday and in the end they had to walk back from there. Some of them did not get back to their homes till a week later. The early capture of the postoffice had this unpleasant result for soldiers' wives that no separation allowances were available that week. The loyal employees in the postoffice had little to complain of as to their treatment. The telephone girls were shown to the door with a polite "ladies first" and advised to get home as quickly as possible, after which the rebels proceeded to "take calls" and to return evasive answers. It was said also that they were able to listen to military orders for some time. The postoffice organization was a perfectly complete establishment with its women cooks, printers, engineers, doctors and nurses and other necessary people.

The shortage of supplies was most severely felt for the first day or two, owing to the difficulty of distribution. One street ran short of coal, and the householders went with their food in a sort of procession to the only house in the street plutocratic enough to possess a gas cooker. Towards the close of the week the problem of distribution was more or less solved.

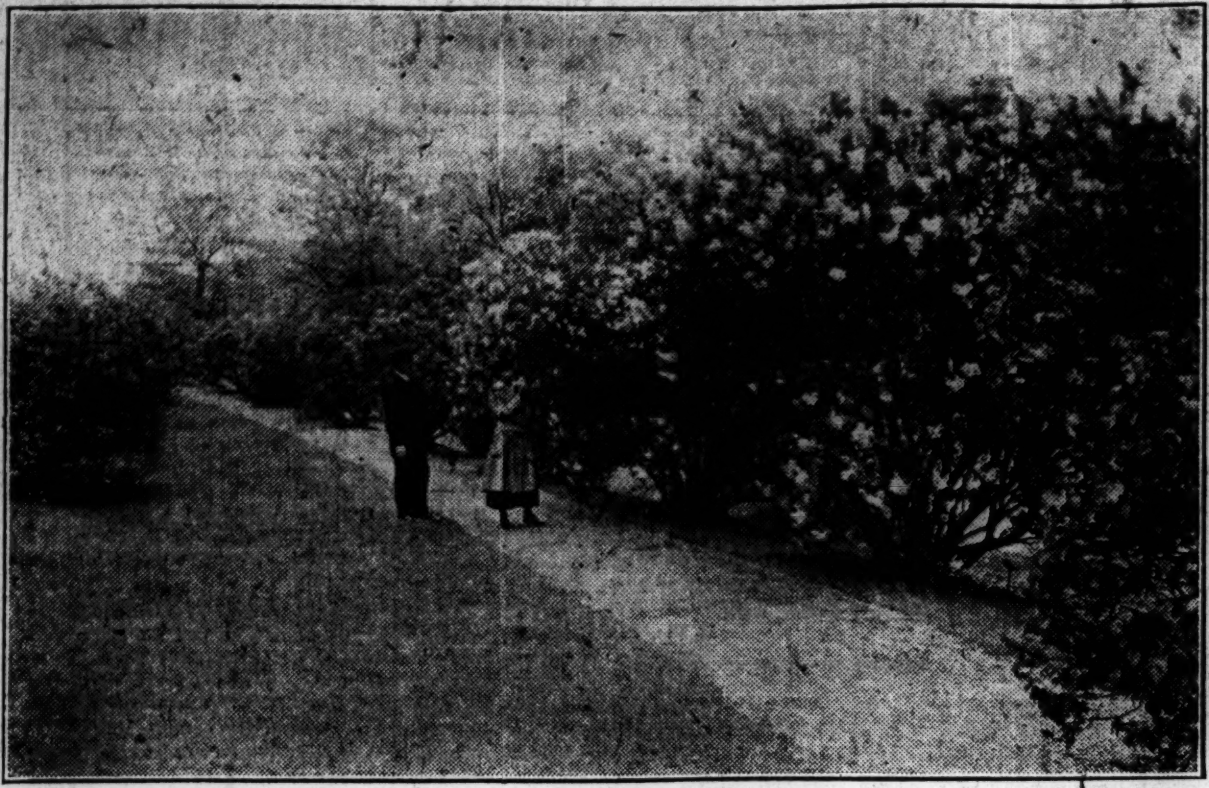
Social Conditions in Dublin

Interview With Editor of the Irish Homestead

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The poverty and misery of slum Dublin are amongst the worst examples of such things in Europe. When thousands of people are living near the starvation line things appear terrible to the casual visitor who is little more than normal to those accustomed to them. Such words as these appeared in a Dublin dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor during the great strike of 1913. They describe conditions vouched for by such men as Gosling, president of the British trades unions; Bowerman, and all those to whom the misery of Dublin came as a terrible revelation in the autumn of that year. That the same conditions still existed and were in a great measure the cause of the present rebellion was apparent from the statement made to The Christian Science Monitor's special correspondent in Dublin, at the close of the rebellion, by a well-known government official. The only true way of reviewing the rebellion, he said, was neither as a Nationalist nor Internationalist issue, but as the result of social conditions; the core of the whole insurrection was the terrible condition of the poor in Irish cities, especially in Dublin.

With the view of obtaining some further information on the subject, a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor called at Plunkett House, the residence of Sir Horace Plunkett, K. C. V. O., who, with Sir Henry Robinson, K. C. B., was appointed by the local government board to organize the food supply of Dublin during the recent disturbances. From George Russell, the editor of The Irish Homestead, and well known as "A. E.," exactly the same impression was gained as that given by the Irish government official. After speaking for a few moments of the way in which the food difficulty had been dealt with, he turned to the cause of the rising. He had no doubt, he said, that to a very large extent it was the result of economic conditions. When, he asked, had poets, idealists and the cultured elements of a country ever had with them more than 1 per cent of the population? But it was quite another matter if the laboring classes had grievances. "If they had been badly treated, if one third of the population were continually half starved, as was the case in Dublin—then idealists and poets might become dangerous." The housing condition of Dublin was known to be execrable. The people were herded together six in a room. It was a fact that the rate of mortality among the children was higher than in the trenches at the front. To this wholesale neglect must be added the injustice of a policy which systematically closed the press to the wholesome airing of the people's point of view and to any statements regarding the conditions of their lives. Under such a régime an intolerable situation was immediately produced. It was then that large numbers were found ready to face danger, to follow the lead of idealists and poets. Twice during the last five years a large section of the population had been in revolt, first in the greatest strike the United Kingdom had ever known, and again today when the Sinn Féin, who during the former strike attacked in their newspapers the citizen army, were now united with it. All this should send the thoughtful man to look for causes. Asked whether German influence had been at work, Mr.



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

Lilacs at Arnold arboretum

LILACS AT ARNOLD ARBORETUM NOW ARE IN FULL BLOOM

Beautiful Display of These Flowers Is Enhanced by the Blossoming Apple Trees

—Now is reception time for the lilacs at the Arnold Arboretum. They are in full flower with reserves brought forth fresh each day and hour for the benefit of the new arrival. Their silken green ruffles are plumed lavishly with blue, purple, pink, white and lavender, their soft clusters wafting a delicate perfume over the green sward and up and down the hillside.

There are hundreds and hundreds of plume-clusters in all the shades and combinations of blues and purples and pinks and white that can be thought of, more than any one would suppose there could be did he not see this splendid array of them. Looked at from below against the green hillside, or from above where their perfumed clusters can be seen with their green leaves outlined against the translucent blue of the sunny sky, or from the midst of them, looking up through them or down into the depths of them, they are a glory, a wonder, a mystery and a delight. Not so to themselves. They laugh and play in the spring sunshine with the careless confidence of childhood and seem to bow and bend in the stately minut.

The lilacs are preceded in the receiving line by a row of apple trees, quite as wonderful, quite as beautiful and even more ethereal. They are pink and white clouds of bloom, great masses of them with scarcely a green leaf to be seen, only deep touches of deep blue delicate, illusive reds like nothing else under the sun but their own bright, dainty selves. They are fragrant, too. Until the lilacs are seen these drifts of rosy petals seem the most beautiful thing in the world. When the lilacs are seen the apple blossoms are forgotten, but only for the moment. They are but a succession of spring wonders and beauties, not rivaling each other, but standing side by side, each in its place.

Beyond, between Peters and Hemlock hills are more apple and thorn tree blossoms and everywhere are patches of beautiful color for the shrubs, also, are bursting into bloom and shed fragrance and beauty all about.

The lilacs and some of the apple trees are best reached from the Forest Hills entrance. The administration building where maps and bulletins of the events in the world of the arboretum can be obtained are best reached by taking the Jamaica Plain and South Huntington avenue car to the monument. The gateway at which the administration building stands, is but a short walk from the car.

SCHOOLBOY CADET PARADE IN BOSTON

Amid cheering and flag waving all along the line of march 4200 Boston schoolboy cadets, headed by a detail of mounted police and Cadet-Colonel H. G. Stewart, paraded through the streets of Boston this morning. In the reviewing stand in front of city hall Mayor Curley, with some 200 parents of the cadets, reviewed the parade. Governor McCall, with his military aids and Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, were among the reviewers in front of the State House. The Boston school committee, consisting of Dr. David B. Scannell, chairman; Joseph Lee, Michael H. Corcoran, Miss Frances G. Curtis and Dr. Fred L. Bogan, inspected the marchers on the Common.

There were nine schools represented; a total of 4200 cadets and six bands. In addition there were six drum corps comprising 220 cadets. The parade formed at Clarendon and Montgomery streets and proceeded to Columbus avenue, to Park square, to Boylston street, to Tremont street, to Bromfield street, to Washington street, to School street, to Beacon street and the Boston Common.

The Latin school was followed by these contingents: English high school third regiment, headed by Col. Harold Stearns; Dorchester high school fourth regiment, Col. Charles Sargeant; Brighton, West Roxbury and Hyde Park schools comprising the fifth regiment, Col. A. Seeger; East Boston, Charlestown, South Boston, sixth regiment, Col. Samuel Miller, and the English high school first regiment, Col. George Dandrew.

GOV. WHITMAN ORDERS NEGRO GUARD FORMED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—More than 2000 Negroes, assembled at a Booker T. Washington memorial meeting in the Manhattan Casino, 155th street and Eighth avenue last night, cheered when Governor Whitman informed them that he had issued an order authorizing the organization of a Negro regiment of the National Guard. Negroes of the state have worked for several years for a regiment composed exclusively of their own race.

The Governor was the principal speaker at the Manhattan Casino meeting, which was held as part of a campaign to raise a \$1,000,000 endowment fund for Tuskegee University. "This Negro regiment," the Governor declared, "will serve the interest of the state in times of peace and in times of war. We need a Negro regiment. History shows that our Negro soldiers have always rendered distinguished service to the country."

The Governor said the race problem had as yet not been completely solved, but, if the problem had not been solved, Booker T. Washington had made clear the one true solution, by encouraging the Negro to higher self-development.

TEXAS MILITIAMEN TO BE COURT-MARTIALED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One hundred and sixteen Texas militiamen who have failed to respond to the call for service on the Mexican border will be court-martialed by President Wilson. They will be subject to fines or imprisonment, as the court may direct, with the approval of the President.

The President himself will appoint the court-martial, and Major-General Funston has been instructed to recommend the members, a majority of whom must be officers of the Texas national guard. So far, no steps have been taken toward prosecuting New Mexico and Arizona guardsmen who, like the Texans, have failed to "present themselves for muster." A further report from General Funston regarding them is awaited.

LABOR INJUNCTION CASE UP

In view of the Massachusetts supreme court's recent ruling declaring unconstitutional the "labor anti-injunction act," Judge Morton, in the superior court, has granted Leopold Morse Company until today to amend its bill for an injunction against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The case, in which the company alleges interference with its employees, is to go before a master. Judge Morton said that the nullification of the anti-injunction law would have no effect on the action of the superior court, as in that instance had a judge of that court granted an injunction until the merits of the case had been determined.

IRISH REVOLT DEPRECATED

Saying that physical force and revolt have always spelled disaster and destruction to every hope and aspiration of Ireland, Judge Thomas P. Riley, speaking in Chelsea last night, deprecated the recent revolt in Dublin, and declared that constitutional statesmanship, as exemplified under the leadership of O'Connell, Duffy, Butt, Biggar, Parnell and Redmond and their associates, is the only policy under which justice and recognition for Ireland has been won.

SCHOOL CONTRACTS AWARDED

QUINCY, Mass.—Contracts for the proposed two 16-room school buildings were awarded yesterday as follows: General construction, Kennedy & Peterson of Boston, \$173,000; heating and ventilating, Stone, Underhill & Co. of Boston, \$25,598; electrical work, Puritan Electric Company of Quincy, \$12,482; plumbing, M. A. Dame & Co. of Lynn, \$15,167.

ATTEMPT MADE TO SEND COTTON TO GERMANY

President Urged by Texas Growers to Assist—Government Is Bothered by Efforts to Get Action Against Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Shepard of Texas, called yesterday at the White House to introduce R. D. Bowen, who represents the Farmers' Union of Texas. Mr. Bowen sought to interest the President in the cause of the Texas cotton growers who are seeking a market for their product. He told the President that the members of the Union have experienced severe losses because of their inability to ship their cotton to Europe.

The Texas representative was given no encouragement so far as could be learned. The organization he represents is the same one that sought through its president, Mr. Pope, last winter to interest the government in the shipment of 1,000,000 bales from Galveston to Germany. It was the plan then to have the shipment either conveyed or its delivery guaranteed by the United States. The government at that time refused to have anything to do with the enterprise. Since that time there has been no change in the situation that would warrant any change in the policy. Cotton is contraband, and none of the Entente Allies will willingly permit a single bale to enter Germany.

It has been generally understood that if the state department can be given anything like a fair chance an amicable settlement of all the commercial differences between the United States and the Allies can be reached. The department, it is known, is constantly embarrassed by vain efforts to stir up extraordinary action against the Allies. The Tague resolution in the House yesterday is cited as a case in point. At the very hour when the United States note to Great Britain seeking a change in the method of dealing with neutral mails was on its way the Tague resolution was introduced in the House recommending the use of naval vessels for the transportation of the mails to neutral countries.

There is little likelihood that any of the other questions will be taken up for negotiation further until the matter of the mail seizures and delays is settled. The United States and the Allies have two other problems that remain to be settled. One is the permit for dyestuffs to be shipped to America, and the other is the release of goods contracted for by American firms between the 1st and 15th of March, 1915, concerning which there has been much difficulty.

The situation with respect to dyestuffs is substantially as follows: Germany has offered to ship 15,000 tons of dyestuffs to the United States if the Allies will let the shipment through. Great Britain is disposed to make every concession possible for the convenience of American manufacturers consistent with the plan of blockade. So far as the offer of Germany of 15,000 tons is concerned, however, no specifications of the value of the shipment, which may be worth anywhere from \$2,000,000 to \$30,000,000, have been given. The question of the quantity and value of the dyestuffs needed remains to be determined. It is considered quite improbable, however, that Great Britain will permit the shipment of any greater quantity than is needed for current use. It is argued that Germany is anxious to get through as large a shipment as possible for the twofold purpose of restraining the efforts to build up the dye industry here, and to receive the cash for the sale.

Concerning the goods contracted for between March 1 and 15, 1915, it will be remembered that Nov. 1 of that year something like 1600 cases were filled. These have not yet been settled and now it is learned that many others developed after that date. It is expected that decisions will be reached on these cases in due time.

Another Mail Resolution

Senator Martine Files Protest Against Letter Opening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In further disregard of the fact that a note has just been sent to England protesting against tampering with United States mails, members of Congress continued today to complicate the situation by introducing resolutions.

At the request of Benedict Prieth, a citizen of Newark, N. J., who said he had received several letters from neutral countries, that had been opened and marked, "passed by censor," Senator Martine today introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, the authorities of Great Britain have persistently rifled and violated the United States mail during the present war in Europe, be it resolved, that the state department of the United States be and hereby is requested to investigate this whole subject, with a view to putting a stop to this unlawful and outrageous practice."

Warships as Mail Carriers

Resolution Introduced in House by Representative Tague

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With a preamble to the effect that Great Britain is holding up and censoring mails from the United States to neutral nations abroad, Representative Tague yesterday

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introduced a resolution to provide for the transportation of such mails by American warships. This plan, he believes, would assure the delivery of neutral mail without interference or delay. The resolution follows:

"Whereas, the mails leaving this country for neutral countries have been opened and censored by the English government against the protest of the people of our country, and in detriment of the business interests of our country, causing injury to business and much uneasiness to our citizens; and,

"Whereas, the mails from neutral countries destined for the United States of America have been likewise opened, censored and delayed; and,

"Whereas, the English government has shown no disposition to discontinue this practice, which is in violation of our rights on the seas, and rights to do business with neutral countries; be it

"Resolved, That the President of the United States is authorized, through the secretary of the navy, to transport mail to and from neutral ports upon the ships of the United States navy, and that any interference with our mails shall be resisted by such with all the power of our navy and ships."

Mediation Resolution

Senator Lewis Offers Plan for Ending of War

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A resolution requesting the President, unless incompatible with the public interest, to propose to the warring nations of Europe that the United States undertake mediation, was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Lewis of Illinois, to lie on the table for discussion later.

The resolution would authorize the President to propose that the belligerents declare a truce and that each of them select a neutral country as its representative on a board of arbitration thus created; each selected neutral would name one member of the board over which the President or his representative would preside as referee. Under the plan each belligerent would present its demands or claims to the board, which would be authorized to arrive at an equitable adjustment.

The resolution recites that it is proposed as an expression of the desire for world peace and not in favor of any of the belligerents.

TELEGRAPHERS TO ACT

Failing to settle the grievance of the union through Federal Conciliator Roland B. Mahaney, the Commercial Telegraphers Union, local 4, will send Secretary William T. Yetman to New York tomorrow to lay before the executive board of the international organization the case of the discharged 11 members.

REVENUE BILLS TO BE TAKEN UP ON MONDAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Consideration of revenue legislation to raise money with which to pay for the extraordinary military and naval expenses of this Congress and other unusual appropriations will be begun by the Democratic members of the House ways and means committee Monday. Chairman Kitchen today issued a call for the meeting. The first business will be the presentation by Representative Cordell Hull of Tennessee of tentative drafts of four bills he has prepared and which have been in general approved by House and Senate leaders and the secretary of the treasury. These bills, which deal with the income and inheritance taxes and tax on munitions or war, will form the basis of legislation.

FOR HUGHES ON FIRST BALLOT
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Eleven Republican delegates to the National convention at Chicago, representing the faction of the party controlled by Gov. E. L. Phillips, met yesterday. Governor Phillips afterward announced that the first ballot would be cast for Justice Charles E. Hughes for President, providing the latter's policy on national issues met with their approval.

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News of the Art Galleries and Reviews of Exhibitions

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY OPENS 90TH EXHIBITION

More Landscapes Than Figure Paintings With Animal Pictures Well Represented

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) EDINBURGH, Scotland.—In art circles, the opening of the Academy's exhibition of works in painting, sculpture and architecture is naturally an event looked forward to with interest which will be fully maintained in this, the ninety-ninth exhibition of the works of living artists. The visitor who has the opportunity of seeing it and that of the Royal Academy in London will be led to compare the two schools of painting which undoubtedly exist, each reflecting the surroundings in nature which have impressed themselves on the nation's character, as marked as is the difference between the placid English lakes of Cumberland and the more rugged Scottish Loch Lomond and Loch Goll, "The Dark and Stormy Water." The visitor to the galleries will also notice the predominance of landscape over figure subjects, for the reason that the scenery of "Bonny Scotland" cannot fail to be an inspiring subject, and thus we may step from the bustle of city life and be transported to the quiet solitude and peace of mountain and loch, with a feeling of repose. Animal life is well represented, and figure subjects have their own exponents in painting and sculpture, the large sculpture hall giving a cool, refreshing impression on entering.

Portraits

The president, Sir James Guthrie, LL.D., P. R. S. A., H. R. A., worthily maintains his position of honor, his portrait of the Earl of Moray being a good example of the artist's firm and decisive brushwork, bringing out the characteristic and pleasing expression of the sitter. Robert Gibb, R. S. A., His Majesty's Limner for Scotland, is favorably represented with a portrait of Sir Francis Webster, a capital subject, in an easy pose, notably in the drawing and action of the hands, and comparing favorably with previous portraits by this artist. When it is added that the exhibition is enriched by masterly examples from the fluent brush of J. Sargent, R. A., it will be understood that this branch of art is satisfactorily represented, comprising, as it does, a lady in white costume, with a dignified pose, and an interesting portrayal of F. J. H. Jenkinson, Esq., M. A., librarian to the University of Cambridge, showing good flesh painting. Prominent also in this phase of art, are the exhibits of Fiddes Watt, R. S. A., whose works in portraiture are equally well known and appreciated in the Royal Academy and other English galleries. His presentation portrait of Lord Dundas, as one always finds in Mr. Watt's portraits, has a strong appreciation of light and shade and of flesh tones. R. Gemmell Hutchinson, R. S. A., has figure subjects. One shows a group with nurses and children in a dark interior, cleverly treated in a soft manner recalling Josef Israels, as other of his works have done. R. McGregor, R. S. A., has scenes of French peasantry in picturesque and artistic costume, as in "Shrimping"; the composition and drawing leaving a feeling of thoroughness and showing traces of the Arts school.

Landscapes

As indicated, landscape is a prominent feature in any Scottish art collection, and in the Academy we see a variety of subjects forcibly depicted. G. Ogilvy Reid, R. S. A., has, besides an important figure subject, one of the few in the gallery touching on the war, a fine realization of a well known scene at Killin, the rushing water in the Highland river being produced with good effect. One of the most prominent landscape painters in the Academy is undoubtedly J. Lawton Wingate, R. S. A., who finds congenial subjects in Arran, as the open skies there, which are always a feature of Mr. Wingate's work, give ample opportunity for their portrayal. W. D. Mackay, R. S. A., has landscapes showing his conscientious care and observation, a good example being a peep of Loch Lomond with a fine realization of moving light on the mountains. A hay field by the same artist has also a satisfactory grasp of "plain air." R. B. Nisbet, R. S. A., shows himself proficient in oil painting as he has done as an aquatintist, a good example being a plowing scene, notable for the realization of distance and space in the receding sky, making the spectator feel inclined to inhale the pure mountain air. In water color Mr. Nisbet shows his knowledge of boat form with a group of fishing boats in "A Northern Harbor." Marshall Brown, A. R. S. A., has a center place with a large canvas showing a group of agricultural laborers characteristically posed, "Lifting Potatoes"; the scene being well conveyed. Of the younger artists, Henderson Tarbet has given evidence of marked progress in the last few years, and gives good hope for his future; a prominent place being secured by a large and powerful scene, "The Land of the Gael" in harmonious tones, the rich brown of the trees having a fitting background in the atmospheric blue of the hills. Mr. Tarbet's other contributions are typical landscapes painted with decision. The Tyne at East Linton has fascinated Robert Noble, R. S. A., for a number of years, and has made it evident that he could not change for a more congenial place; the soft grey-green willows and the placid stream are safely left in his hands for the perpetuating of their charms—and in a similar vein W. M. Fraser, A. R. S. A., is attracted by

a scene with lake fringed with reeds. Mr. Fraser has the faculty in a high degree of making a good composition in his landscapes and depicting them in soft gray tones as Corot did, who rose before the sun had cleared away the morning mist, as he held that in the glowing daylight "Everything is seen, there is nothing to see," alluding to the mystery which gives play to the imagination. The landscapes of C. Martin Hardie, R. S. A., leave a pleasing feeling of peaceful scenes reminiscent of spring or summer on the lake of Menteith; one happily entitled "The Tender Blossom on the Tree" shows an apple tree in its beauty, overlooking the delicate blue of the lake, in harmonizing tone. Mr. Hardie's other works in the same locality impress the onlooker with a feeling of repose in placid surroundings under sunny skies.

Animal Painters

Animal paintings are prominent, and this phase of art is well represented. Mr. Alexander, R. S. A., who works in subdued tones with a fine appreciation of the form and character of the animals, shows a characteristic study of an old white horse in a stable, notable for the quality of tone; his other work being the head of a dog. W. Grant Stevenson, R. S. A., indicates the bent of his taste in homely scenes of farm life, though not his largest contribution, attention will be drawn to his work entitled, "Comfy," showing ewes and lambs resting in congenial surroundings, and a lifelike portrait of a rough-haired terrier. The taste of William Walls, R. S. A., would seem to lie in his observation of leonine character, which he can portray with decision. Edwin Alexander, A. R. S. A., whose proclivity leads him to study with marvelous delicacy bird life, or a butterfly on a tender grass leaf, is here seen in "The Syrian Camp," representing camels resting, treated in simple tones. Of animal painters who have attained prominence in their works are George Smith, A. R. S. A., and Andrew Douglas. The former is represented by a group of shaggy ponies, "Hardy Scots," in their natural surroundings; while Mr. Douglas shows his knowledge of bovine form in cattle grazing in a meadow, which he depicts with no uncertain touch.

The lady artists show their eye for color and tone and ability to put it on canvas. Miss Meg Wright, whose works indicate a reserve of power in these respects, is represented by a head in pastel of a lady with white wavy hair and with a pleasing expression. "Peace," by Mrs. Jeanie Stevenson, is a good realization of the title, showing, as it does, a hillside with sheep quietly browsing, the feature of the picture being the sky, the top of which is just sufficiently darkened in warm grays to give effect to the rays of sunlight which, like a nimbus, add a glow to the scene, lighting up hills beyond hills and carrying the eye into the distance. For a few years Miss Dorothy Johnstone has attracted attention by her pictures of child life, well maintained in the present exhibition in "Rona," a girl seated in graceful pose arranging her hair; and Mrs. Laura Knight has two water colors of an attractive nature showing a commanding knowledge in this delicate medium.

The Sculpture

A feature in the sculpture galleries this year is the result of a happy idea of recalling the works of Scottish sculptors of previous generations, the result being that one can renew the features of characters who have left their names on the roll of fame; thus we can see the massive and ponderous head of Hugh Miller, author of "The Old Red Sandstone." Another bust in massive proportion is the lion-like head of Christopher North with his hair like a mane hanging on the neck of a Hercules. In striking contrast is the delicate-looking head of Thomas de Quincey. There is a bronze statuette of "Echo," in graceful lines and classic treatment, representing the work of D. W. Stevenson, R. S. A.

Architecture

As might be expected in a town like Edinburgh with its varied styles of architecture, the room devoted to this branch of art is always interesting. In the city there are good examples of the various periods and schools; the Gothic having a grand and graceful example in the Scott monument, while the staid, severe Greek school has, in the Royal High school, an example placed in surroundings which are reminiscent of Athens. Here, on entering, attention is claimed by a group of designs by Sir J. J. Burnet, R. S. A., LL. D., the architect selected to carry out the extensive additions to the National British museum. The exhibition certainly presents a large variety of subjects and a high standard of art which will interest visitors from all parts.

GLASGOW ART NOTES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) GLASGOW, Scotland.—In the gallery of the Blytheswood Square Club, eight lady artists are exhibiting work in black and white or water color mediums, the contributions of each artist being grouped together. Miss A. Urquhart exhibits what may be described as fantasies; Miss Paxton Brown and Miss Caroline Smythe contribute figure work; Miss Janet Younger specializes in book plates, but shows also two landscape subjects; Miss Nellie Harvey has studies of winged life in the country and the farmyard; Miss De C. Lewthwaite Dewar shows a set of drawings, including one entitled "Windmill, Bruges"; Miss H. S. Johnston shows cartoons probably intended for decorative purposes, and some drawings in the manner of lithography; and each contributor presents a self-portrait. At the time of writing the work of Mrs. Anning Bell, the eighth of the group, is not yet forward.

NEW YORK ART EXHIBITIONS AND GALLERY NEWS

Review of Season Commercially Shows Advance of American Painters in the Auction Room

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor, from its Eastern Bureau) NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York, at the close of an exceptionally prosperous season, may with more confidence than ever before challenge the supremacy of Paris and London, if not as world centers, at least as commercial clearing houses for pictures and art objects of every description. Business began very early last fall, and it is lingering late this spring, and the benefit is a substantial one to sales galleries and studios, and to auction establishments especially. The important sales which the American Art galleries, and Anderson's—to go no further along the list—are conducting right through the month of May, and with good measure of success, too, are unprecedented.

The metropolitan season's auction sales of paintings alone have amounted to considerably over \$1,000,000. This is only one classification, but it is a significant one, taking in such items as the celebrated Blakeock "Moonlight" at \$20,000, and the less sensational though by no means unappreciated George Fuller's "Romany Girl" at \$10,500. The unusual conditions created by the European war, which last season accounted for general unsettlement and depression, now redound in various ways to the betterment of American art and artists. Many of the latter who had been residing and working in Europe almost to the extent of expatriation, have come back home and exhibited here. English, French, Spanish, Russian, German, Italian and Hungarian artists have come and brought over their wares to the Fifth Avenue "picture lane" for sale, and have qualified as competitors for the big prizes of fashionable portrait painting. Notwithstanding all this crowding and rivalry—possibly in some degree on account of it, for the French "moderns" in particular have overplayed their hand until a wholesome reaction towards the native school has set in—American art during the past year has come into its own as never before. Convincing evidences of this gratifying fact are on every side.

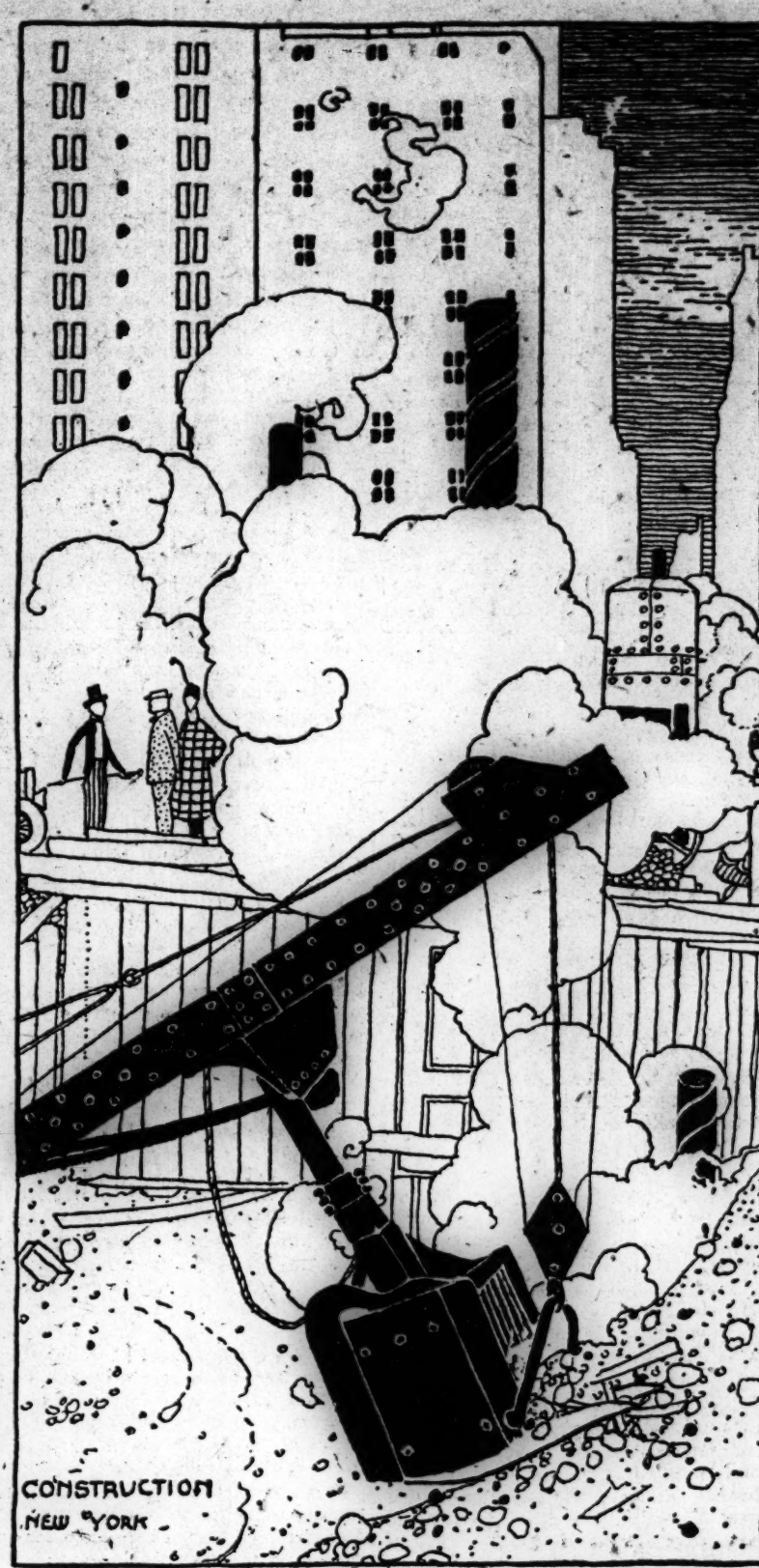
The record price for an American painting, \$30,000, has been fetched by Winslow Homer. Previously this had been held by George Inness, at \$25,000. In the Lambert, Reisner and Anderson sales, no less than in the last week's "combination" sale by Mr. Kirby at the Plaza, the canvases of Twachtman, Inness, Wyant, Chase, Homer Martin, Childs Hassam and George Fuller (to name but a few of our later representative men) have not only outsold the regulation Barbizon of commerce, but even have been prized above various "little masters" of old Holland and of eighteenth century France and England.

At the recent spring Academy exhibition, 19 paintings, two pieces of sculpture and two miniatures were sold for an aggregate of \$27,700. One of the paintings—Horatio Walker's "De Profundis," brought \$10,000.

The argument of these figures is irresistible, notwithstanding the more or less factitious nature of certain sporadic "booms." The alleged sale of 30 paintings by Keith, the Californian landscapist, for a total of over \$30,000, or an average of about \$1000 apiece, looked at first like another feather in the cap of American art. Subsequent developments, which may yet come to a climax in the law courts, seem to demolish the pleasing fiction, to the extent of showing that about half of the "buyers" named in the reports never existed, and that the pictures they are supposed to have bought still remain unsold. But even if this be true, the incident shows at least that there must have been some substantial reasons for regarding the name of the Pacific coast artist as one to conjure with.

When we come to the magnum class of art patrons and collectors it can no longer be said that the elder Morgan-Left is no successor. Henry C. Frick's purchases from the rapidly disintegrating Morgan collection alone must amount in the aggregate to more than \$5,000,000 already. Mr. Widener of Philadelphia has acquired from the same source the great Mazarin tapestry—the sum of \$600,000 is casually mentioned; and in the same news item we read that Mr. Widener has also secured still another of the Morgan art heirlooms—"The Crucifixion," by Bernard van Orley—a famous Flemish piece, woven about 1525, and sometimes called the Dolfus Crucifixion. It has been bought by Mr. Widener for "about \$200,000." The exact figures in these transactions are not essential. If the ones stated are anywhere near the actual prices realized they indicate that the commercial values of the Morgan treasures, in some cases at least, have augmented rather than fallen off. Also it is apparent that the "unloading" of these stupendous collections on the art market has not as yet brought about the oft-predicted disturbance in the general equilibrium of prices.

In accounting for the unwonted prosperity of the art season, it is a matter of great satisfaction to observe that trade conditions and recovered confidence are not the only elements to be reckoned with. The significant outstanding fact is that a new class of buyers—conservative yet independent, equipped with ample means and at the same time re-



Construction in New York city

strained by a general discriminating conservatism which a decade ago was rather the exception even among the well-known collectors, have appeared at the New York sales this year for the first time. Their number is impressive, and they come from sections of the country as widely separated as Minnesota, Florida, Texas and the Pacific coast. And this encouraging feature is by way of confirming the evidence for art-awakening of the many new museums and schools, the enlarged activities of the older established ones, and the popular interest shown by the increased amount of space given to intelligent art criticism and news by the press throughout the country.

Fin-de-Saison Art Sales

Neither this season, nor any of recent recollection has seen anything quite so bizarre, fantastic and altogether astonishing as the private collection of ancient Chinese temple paintings belonging to Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, now displayed in a whole suite of salons at the American Art galleries in Madison square south, and to be sold at auction at the end of the week.

Another post-impressionist outbreak? one asks, at first gasp. Or are they Italian primitives? This second guess is not so far wide of the mark, as nearly all of these 147 paintings are religious, moral or ethical object-lessons, from the Chinese Buddhist viewpoint, depicting celestial rewards and punishments in a most objective and realistic way, in brilliant colors on silk mounted on solid backing, exactly in the manner of the altar pieces and other panels with which Italian churches are filled.

The seventeenth century—a period of decadence in Chinese paintings—is the date ascribed to nearly all the pieces in Mrs. Thaw's collection. But there are a few earlier (and finer) ones, notably three or four of the Ming dynasty, exemplifying some of the really great qualities of far-eastern art. One of these is No. 77, a warm, rich-toned, rhythmic composition, imaginative without going to fantastic extremes, and harmonizing with subtle skill human figures and horses, landscape and cloud background. This picture, which was a votive offering to the temple, sets forth a classical story of the rewards of obedience, in which a boy who obeyed a mysterious horseman's order came to high preferment. In addition to the 147 Chinese temple paintings, this unique assemblage has a series of smaller modern (early nineteenth century) Japanese picture-broadside in aquatint and gold, representing scenes in the life of a Chinese feudal monarch of the fifth century, each episode having its story written out in Japanese script beside it. Altogether, a remarkable illustration of the omnivorousness of the New York art market, and the bewilderment of opportunists set out to tempt the money-bidding collector.

The exhibition preceding the sale of the Jules Ratzkowski decorative French furniture and objects d'art, temporarily transforms the Anderson galleries, Madison

avenue and Fortieth street, into a vast Louis Seize reliquary of Aubusson and Gobelins tapestry salon suites, Sevres vases, bronze and bisque, marble and terra-cotta busts and figures, Dresden china and Capo di Monte groups, ormolu clocks and cabinets, and reproductions of famous pieces in the national museums and chateaux of France. Some of these are of high artistic excellence as well as intrinsic attractiveness and beauty. Last call of the season, at this house, for bargain-hunters de luxe.

Jonas Lie at Knoedler's

Jonas Lie (pronounced Lee), associate academician, is in the front rank of productiveness and popularity among our younger American artists. He "reports progress," so to speak, in each successive show, is never monotonous, always an intense colorist, a painter whose ardent impressionistic impulse is curbed by a sensitive conscience for technique and finish. His present exhibition of recent paintings, which occupies two of the four walls in the main gallery at Knoedler's, 556 Fifth avenue, consists of 17 canvases, ranging in subjects from flowers to fishing fleets, from storm-swept marines to the wildwood in sunshine. A more brilliant show in the sheer decorative sense, has seldom been seen here. Then a deeper note, of mystery or of poetry, is struck repeatedly—no less in the singing splendor of "The Rhapsodie" of scarlet poppies against blue velvet and an open casement flooded with dayshine, than in the somber "Driftwood" and the dusky-sailed boats on a burnished sea in the crimson dawn, going out "To Meet the Day."

Mr. Lie's last year's offering here consisted of his Panama zone pictures. This one is equally notable—and notably different!

ART IN PHILADELPHIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A cast in bronze of the original portrait statue of George Washington carved in wood in 1812 by William Rush has been presented to the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts by Edward Hornor Coates of this city, who for many years was president of the academy, and has been accepted. The original wooden statue is now in the supreme court room of Independence hall, having been purchased from the sculptor in 1831. William Rush was the first American sculptor, a ship carver, patriot, member of the city council of Philadelphia and one of the founders of the academy in 1805. A self-portrait bust of Rush carved from a pine knot, reproduced in bronze, is in the corridor of the academy.

An exhibition of "modernist" art is opened at McClees' gallery, representative of the post-impressionist, cubist and other schools of art in vogue at the present time. A portrait by Henri Matisse and a landscape by Charles Sheeler of this city are among the exhibits.

NEW YORK AND ITS PLACE IN AMERICAN ART

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It may be true from one point of view to say that the United States is a young nation; there is no disgrace attached to youth any way, but when a nation happens to be the natural heir of all the accumulated experience of the ages, drawn from all over the world and focused here now for general use, it seems rather a silly remark to make.

The present curtailment of European travel and European products may no doubt help America to get up on its legs artistically and show what it can do for itself. What the artistic exordium has failed to do, necessity may achieve. If so, every one should hail the circumstance with joy; for up to the present, Europe has been (rather patronizingly perhaps) a little uneasy about American art. It seemed, whilst so prodigiously accomplished, to lack individuality.

The average European, however, has not visited America and consequently knows very little about American art. It is generally conceded that the crafts follow a fairly definite line of unfoldment in the order of their perfecting in any given community, and architecture necessarily comes early on the list, for you cannot have fine painting till you have a fine wall-space to fill (and there is no other logical reason d'être for painting).

Now if the critics of art had remembered this fact they might have realized—however much they disliked it—the tremendous significance of New York. Every artist coming here who has any sense of fine proportion, admits that in modern New York there is something new, something vital, something profoundly beautiful. Few, however, seem to perceive that these enormous cliffs of gleaming steel, concrete and glass are impressive and beautiful for exactly the same reason that the Egyptian caverns of ponderous stone are beautiful and impressive. They are both examples of "the perfect use of an imperfect medium."

If you come down to the bed-rock of all art manifestation you recognize what Ruskin defined as "praise." You find a tremendous satisfaction in the dominion which the competent craftsman always possesses over his tools; an exhilarating consciousness of intelligence in the mastery of a given problem under given conditions, and the particular way the artist takes to master the untoward conditions gives individuality to the work and tells us no end about what sort of person he was.

The builders of the Pyramids, for instance, overcame their obstacles largely by slave labor. By the use of innumerable human units they achieved prodigious things, lifted enormous weights and carved their conceptions of beauty out of steel-hard stone, putting aside time as an impediment by valuing the labor of their slaves as nil.

The modern method is entirely different. Whether the condition of the worker is improved or not does not concern our argument; for, in comparison, the worker is eliminated. Instead of the teeming slaves all the forces known to mankind have been harnessed to produce the result with the least possible human tollage of the ground. The sense one has of the buildings having been breathed into being, or having grown, is very strong. They remind one, again and again of the building of Solomon's temple "without sound of hammer." Not that they rise silently, however, far from it, but they do seem to rise with an easy, unexhausting effort. And you can see them grow. On Madison avenue, for instance, is a great space of cleared ground upon which the builders were beginning to work. At first one could see nothing but immense boilers and iron chimneys all along the sidewalk, busily emitting clouds of white steam which enveloped everything in a blinding silvery whiteness.

Peering beyond, one could just see an immense giraffe-like neck of steel and suspended from it an iron box, the size of a small governess car. It swung to and fro before a mound of earth, opening great fangs as it went, then, burying them in the mound it gave several short, sharp gnaws as a dog would give, burrowing itself in with a fascinating simulation of life. In a few seconds it swung round, dribbling a little, and deposited it into a wagon which bore it away. Perhaps six of these monthlous filled the cart, each taking, say a quarter of a minute to dig out and disgorge. The keynote of the tower building, as of all fine achievement, is economy, is the wise disposition of means. This 50-story building is not shoddy work, however quickly it may be run up; it could not stand a day unless it were well built, and economy does not mean parsimony. The best materials are used, and as much of them as necessity demands, and they are used to get every particle of their particular virtue laid under contribution, but there is no redundancy.

As a result, whether consciously or following the rulings of necessity, the proportions are often extremely happy, and in some cases, notably in the later types, the lines of construction are themselves beautiful. Fortunately there have been few ambitious attempts to make the thing "artistic" by plastering it over with irrelevant ornament. Whatever ornament there may be is usually, and so rightly, a part of the constructive idea itself. The most striking feature perhaps, of these towers, and one that prevents many Europeans from appreciating their beauty, is the effect they have of making merely a repeating pattern

of their surface. But as one studies these rectangular dispositions one finds that they are strangely free from monotony and are on the other hand as full of individuality and unexpected turns and whims as any medieval illumination border.

One of the commonest games is to carry a round-arched window down through several stories—in appearance—by painting the intervening floor-girders a tone that is not distinguishable from the windows at a distance. This practice is almost universal and adds much to the apparent size and dignity of the building. And there are a thousand variations of disposition and pattern to the seeing eye.

These tower buildings are fortunate, too, in their placing. The dazzling spurts of white steam that occur so disingenuously about their summits and are so characteristic of the city, are the only relation, one must suppose, of the foul miasma that hangs about London chimneys and rots its walls, so that these gleaming gorges do not appreciably darken the traffic flood below, for they always remain of their natural whiteness.

That there has been little popular interest in the easel picture and what we may call the occasional statue, over here, is not perhaps of much moment. No country can have a fine school of painting until it have fine wall spaces to cover, and fine visions to see there. The painter's craft is essentially founded on those of the architect, the potter, the weaver, the founder, and so forth. It is enough that the first steps are well taken. The right conditions have been here at the right time for the builder, and we can now look with confidence for the occurrence of architectural sculpture and the other allied crafts on lines as novel and as stimulating.

LONDON ART NOTES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England.—Great variety of subject and treatment characterizes the exhibition of the Royal Institute of Water-Colors. Sir J. D. Linton, P. R. I., Claude Hayes, R. I., Moffat Lindner, R. I., R. O. I., David Green, R. I., E. W. Haslehurst, R. B. A., E. A. Cox, R. B. A., all contribute important work. Much interest is excited by a picture of Wynne Apperly's in the early Italian style, and by Charles Dixon's representation of a landing at Gallipoli.

The Exhibition of the Royal Water-Color Society is smaller than usual, but no less interesting. In addition to many other well-known names whose pictures justify expectation, may be mentioned Mrs. Laura Knight, Lamorna Birch, R. W. Allen and Francis E. James. The two new Associates, Murray Smith and Oliver Hall, also contribute interesting work.

In Sir Alfred East's old studio, J. J. Alsop, R. B. A., held an interesting little exhibition of works by himself and a few other artists. Lady Scott contributed portrait busts of Gustave Hamel, John Galsworthy, and her own little son Peter. Alfonso Toft and William Walker, A. R. E., sent oil paintings and etchings, and A. G. Walker, the sculptor of the Florence Nightingale statue, sent two small figures. Mr. Alsop's work included portraits in oil, water-colors and pastels, and two bronzes.

A new feature appears this year at the exhibition of the Royal British Artists. The central room is devoted to the Associazione Italiana Acquarelisti e Incisori, and the other rooms to the works of British artists. The latter are all mounted and framed in white. It is hoped that a goodly sum may be handed to Italian and English funds for incapacitated soldiers, from the proceeds of the exhibition. Much notable work is to be found in the Italian room. G. Guerrini exhibits night pictures; Pietro de Francisco has a "Gipsy's Camp." Amongst the wood engravings are Mr. Disertori's illustrations for the Decamerone; Adolfo de Karolis' "Evening," and Ettore di Giorgio's "Cavalcade."

In the British rooms, artists who are well represented are the president, Frank Brangwyn, A. R. A., Fred F. Footitt; Leonard Richmond, J. Littlejohns, A. Carruthers Gould, J. Paul Brinson and many others.

The San Francisco artist, Edward McKnight Kauffer, is holding an exhibition of his work during this month at the Hampshire House Club of Hammer-smith.

In the rooms of the Fine Arts Society in New Bond Street, M. Raemakers exhibits a second collection of his war cartoons, as well as some sketches of other subjects which afford a welcome relief to those which represent German warfare as M. Raemakers has seen it.

At the request of Miss Asquith, John Sargent, R. A., has given permission for some 30 or 40 of his works to be shown at the annual exhibition of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters, of which he is an honorary member, to be held as usual in the Grafton Gallery in June. The exhibition is for the benefit of the Arts Fund.

SHOW OF AMERICANS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—A comprehensive art exhibition is the sixth at the Mahoning Institute of Art, a display of work by American artists. Among the artists represented are Robert Spencer, Hall King, Ben Foster, William H. Wendt, Austin W. Lord, Walter Goltz, George M. Braustein, J. Alden Weir, James S. King, Frank A. Bicknell, Emil Carlsen, Mrs. Leonard Ochtmann, Florence Frances Snell, William S. Robinson, Charles Basing, Carl Schmidt, Edward Potthast,

GEO. T. PLOWMAN GIVES A TALK ON ETCHING PROCESS

At a dinner of the Society of Printers, which took place at the Boston Art Club on May 23, the guest of honor was George T. Plowman, the artist, whose expository talk on the processes involved in the making of etching proved of unusual interest, and the more because of the renewed general interest in work of this kind in the past year or two. As a former student of the Royal College of Etching in London, a recipient of a medal at the Panama-Pacific exposition, and as the author of works on etching, Mr. Plowman was able to speak with authority on his subject, and his talk before the members of the society and their guests, although largely of a technical character, included several pertinent comments bearing on this field of work in the United States.

In making a plea for greater thoroughness on the part of the younger school of American etchers and for a more ready reception of their work by American art lovers, Mr. Plowman said: "Within the past few years we have seen a revival of interest in etching, a revival in which both artists and the public have participated. It is unfortunate, however, that many of the younger artists who have turned to this work and who are now seeking recognition in the field have either underrated its requirements or are deliberately lending it a very ephemeral character by treating its possibilities with scant courtesy—and it must be confessed sometimes with scant training."

"Instead of going in for the work seriously and taking the time for the very thorough preparation it deserves, and, indeed, demands, they are content to turn out very sketchy work. And that is neither satisfactory to the real art lover nor helpful in encouraging the popularity of etching. The axiom of 'what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well,' is especially applicable to etching. But a much more serious matter, especially for young artists in this country seeking recognition," continued Mr. Plowman, "is the deliberate ignoring of their efforts by dealers in prints. When commissioned to purchase a number of etchings, these dealers immediately go abroad to buy up work by such men as Zorn or Brangwyn, who are so well known that their work is almost standard. Such work is easier to pick up, easier to dispose of, and handling such well-known prints takes so little trouble and acumen that our dealers seem most unwilling to open the market to American etchings."

"On the other side of the water, matters are quite different. There the dealers are the friends and patrons of the younger artists, not so well known, and as a result most of our American etchers drift over to Europe. No doubt, after the war, we shall see this exodus, for the moment interrupted, begin again. With plates, needles, ink rollers and all the other paraphernalia of his trade spread out before him, Mr. Plowman then gave an exposition of the successive steps in producing etchings, first showing the copper plate highly polished, then covered with the black, inky 'etcher's ground,' then smoked with a wax taper, and incised with the bright golden scratches of the needle. He then described the successive dipping of the plate into the acid bath, and 'bitting' of the acid into the plate, where the tools had uncovered the bare copper and finally the careful inking which leaves the bitten lines filled with ink that is transferred to the paper under the pressure of the press."

During his talk, the speaker mentioned many incidental facts about etching that caught the fancy of the laymen present, among them that the only satisfactory etching ink is made from grape leaves; that, contrary to the general impression, it is easier to make changes in a drawing on copper than in one on paper; and that in drawing on the copper from nature the artist must either reverse everything in his composition from right to left, or else be content with having his finished printed etching just opposite to the actual scene, the latter course having been pursued by Whistler.

"There is an impression among even artists," Mr. Plowman stated as he concluded, "that pen and ink and pencil work is the best preparation for the artist who would be an etcher. As a matter of fact, one must unlearn all the technique of pen and ink drawing in order to etch. The pen and ink and pencil artist obtains all his values while drawing and by different pressures of his pen or pencil. The etcher disregards values in drawing—he gets these later in the acid bath—and must make every line with exactly the same pressure."

"Indeed, etching involves three separate processes, each very important, and requiring great skill—the drafting, the biting with acid and the printing. And besides so familiar must the etcher become with manipulating the copper plate after the drawing is made—cleaning, smoothing lines, strengthening others, narrowing others by drawing the tops of the bitten channels together—that he becomes, as Meryon has said, a copper tinker. Etching has long been compared with playing the violin. One may learn what the technique is in half a day. But it takes a lifetime to acquire it."

AT THE THEATERS

CASLE SQUARE—Craig Players in "Girls," light comedy, 8:10.
HOLLIS STREET—Ethel Barrymore in "Our Mrs. McWhorter," comedy, 8:15.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 7:45.
PARK SQUARE—"Princess Pat," musical comedy, 8.
WILBUR—"A Brazilian Honeycomb," musical comedy, 8.
MATINEES—Daily at Keith's (2) and Castle Square (2); Wednesday and Saturday, Hollis Street (2:15), Park Square (2), Wilbur (2).

MODERN DUTCH WORKS; ETCHINGS BY MANY HANDS

A brief survey of modern Dutch paintings is offered by the special exhibition being held at the Vose gallery, 398 Boylston street. This roomful of pictures makes it plain why Dutch schools of art have had considerable influence at the several periods when these schools waxed to full strength. In these pictures at Vose's may be seen concerted effort to express truthfully the life surrounding the painters. They were content to picture the shepherd piloting his flock to the barn, the small dairyman out in the field with the kine, the mother holding her child during an afternoon pause in the household duties, the children at play. All these subjects were understood because they were loved, and they are portrayed without the taint of self-consciousness on the part of either the painter or his subject.

In none of these paintings is there either forced sentiment or exaggerated color. The daily round is romantic and beautiful just as it is; overemphasis of any sort would have meant insincerity. Willy Steelink's "Return to the Barn," a water color, would make a lovely decorative spot on a wall, apart from its detail, so pearly are the buff, blues, grays and silvers. Willem Marie's little landscape showing two cows drinking in the foreground from a canal which stretches to the horizon, with windmills dotting the bank along the way, is another example of reticent joy in color and mastery of the baffling problem of painting hazy air over field and water, and in the sky. A poetic painting, truly, suave but not sophisticated; full of meaning, but not insisting upon that meaning.

Bernard de Hoog's "Mother and Child" is a bit of homely sentiment made charming by tenderness of execution and richness of color. Something of the Munich feeling for dark beauty is evident in the warm tones of the beach scene by Mme. Th. Tadama Groeneveld. Other artists represented are: T. De Bock, W. C. Rip, J. S. H. Kever, Jan M. Vrolyk, W. Roelofs, J. Van Esen. All have a message of simple truthfulness for painters of today, and prove that there is no need to search for extraordinary and queer motives in a world filled with the beauty of common things.

Varied Etchings

Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street, have placed on view a well-chosen group of etchings by several artists, which gives opportunity for noting varied methods of using the needle on copper. The display pretty well proves the superiority of pure etching; that is, reliance on line alone for effect rather than on tones imitative of oil painting, pencil drawing or mezzotint technique effects.

Pure line, and the toning of unetched surfaces by means of adroit wiping of the plate, are sufficient materials for Brangwyn in his dramatic "Cafe" study. M. H. W. Bicknell is using the individuality of line with eloquent effect in his newest works. Anders Zorn is represented by two works in a familiar vein, strong and simple in the means used. In the strict Rembrandt traditions is the line used by Seymour Haden in "Cranberry" and "The Willows." In classic vein, too, is Johnstone Baird's "The Monument, London."

"Ducks at Play," by Braquemond, shows how skillfully the needle may be used to imitate the effects of pen and ink, and Whistler's portrait of Drouet, the sculptor, is brilliant in its use of matted shadows. Sears Gallagher offers "Carlisle Street, New York," a dramatic effect in plausible dispositions of light and shade. E. M. Sygne and D. C. Sturges are content working within the limitations of pure etching to find a sufficient freedom of expression.

Other works on view are by Lepere,

M. N. Moran, Everett Warner, Nelson Dawson, Malcolm Osborne, Stanley Anderson, V. Trowbridge, F. F. Simon, Oliver Hall, Béjot, Albany E. Howarth, W. Lee Hankey, Charles J. Watson.

Boston Art Notes
Miss Amy M. Sacker is holding an exhibition of the work of her students in decorative design at 739 Boylston street, Boston, today and Saturday, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

An exhibition of students' work is being held at the Modern School of Sculpture, 294 Boylston street, Boston, today and Saturday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily through Sunday, also Sunday evening.

During June there will be an exhibition of pictures by Martin Moyer of Harvard University in the assembly room of the Business Women's Club, Bowdoin street.

The Copley Society announces that the

date of the Shakespearean evening on which Mrs. Cyrus E. Dallin's pageant will be given is Saturday, May 27, and not May 26. The hour is 8 o'clock.

NAVAL PATROL BOAT ORDERED

A yacht is to be built for Harold Vanderbilt by Murray & Tregurtha of South Boston which, when completed, is expected to be a valuable addition to the naval patrol boat squadron on the Atlantic coast. The vessel will be 72 feet long, sturdy enough to support a three-pound gun forward and a one-pounder aft, will be equipped with wireless and, doing away with the usual rooms aboard a pleasure yacht, will have a large chart room, a mess room and a ward room. A compartment will also be available for the radio expert. The power cruiser is expected to run at 35 miles an hour. Although the contract was placed only this week, yet the builders are planning for delivery in the middle of August and in time for the boat to participate in the week of training in harbor and coast defense to be given either the last week of August or the first of September in connection with the citizens' naval training cruise.

SHIPPING NEWS

Demurrage amounting to about \$6000 has been placed on the Italian steamship Luigi, which sails for Genoa tomorrow. This steamer has been at the Boston & Albany grain elevator in East Boston loading 178,000 bushels of grain for the Italian government.

United States coast guard cutter Androscoggin arrived in port today, finishing a long cruise among the fishermen at the Grand Banks. The cutter cruised as far north as the Magdalen islands and was of assistance to many fishermen. Tomorrow the vessel will leave for New London to take part in the annual inspection.

Wreckage reported by Captain Sawyer of the steamer Belfast has been located by the coast guard cutter Ossipee, according to a wireless received in port today. The Ossipee reports a large spar projecting several feet out of water, and will remain to remove the obstruction in the way that seems best after a careful investigation.

Statistics issued today show 54 vessels with 1,900,120 pounds fresh groundfish arrived at Boston during the seven days ending Thursday night, compared to 60 vessels with 1,994,700 pounds fish for the corresponding period of 1915.

Fresh groundfish arrivals at South Boston today were: Schooners Victor & Ethan 17,400 pounds, Rose Dorathia 30,400, Patriot 23,000, Good Luck 21,000, and Josie & Pebe 96,700. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$2.75@4, steak cod \$5.50, market cod \$3.25@3.50, pollock \$3@3.25, large hake \$3.25, small hake \$2.50, and cusk \$3.25.

Mackerel receipts at New York today were: Teresa, 600, Elizer Benner, 500, and Lafayette 850. From Yarmouth, N. S., comes news that the Atlantic Trap Company took 50 mackerel, while the schooner Helen F. McLean brought nine mackerel taken between Cape Sable and Blonderock.

Three cargoes of lobsters arrived here today from Nova Scotia, the schooners Siasa McLoon, Captain Young, from Chester, with 12,000 pounds; the Gladys L. Creamer, Captain Burns, from Lockport, with 11,000 pounds, and the Edith M. Thompson, Captain Crowley, from Clarks Harbor, with 8000 by count.

Heavy piling from the navy yard, and consignments of ship timber for Green's yard, Chelsea, were brought here today from Apple River, N. S., by the British schooner Eskimo, Captain Pike. The vessel docked at the navy yard to discharge part cargo.

Longshoremen resumed work at loading the steamer Messonier at East Boston with beef today after their demand of an increase of 10 cents an hour for regular work had been granted. They are now receiving 50 cents an hour for day work and the rates for other work have been increased but the terms were not made public.

BOSTON EXHIBITIONS

Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington avenue—Special exhibition of Japanese No-dance costumes, early Italian engravings; important collections of Egyptian and classical art, including sculpture, terra cotta, bronzes, gems, coins and vases. Foremost collection outside Japan of Chinese and Japanese art. European and American paintings, tapestries, pottery, porcelain, etc.; American glass; special exhibit of Turner's oil studies, seven of the artist's portraits, Millet's etchings, lithographs by Daubigny, Gavarni, Menzel and others; special exhibit of paintings by John Singer Sargent. Open daily from 9 to 4:30. Sunday hours 1 to 6. Admission 25 cents; Saturdays, Sundays and holidays free.

The following exhibitions are open daily free from 9 to 5 o'clock:
Art League of Boston, 282 Boylston street—Works by members.
Brooks Reed's gallery, 10 Arlington street—Paintings by modernists and miscellaneous works.

Charles E. Cobb's gallery, 545 Boylston street—Old engravings and miscellaneous pictures.
Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street—Small works by several artists.

Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street—Flower paintings by Elizabeth B. Greene, posters by Spencer Pryse, etchings by various artists.
Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Broadway and Cambridge street, Cambridge—Permanent collection of Italian paintings; display of prints; special exhibit of drawings by Michelangelo, Raphael, Titian, Botticelli, Vermeer, Jordaens; other masters from the J. Pierpont Morgan collection; special exhibit of Dutch masters.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury street—Spring general show by members.
R. C. and N. M. Vose gallery, 388 Boylston street—Works by American Society of Miniature Painters; landscapes by A. F. Ryder; modern Dutch pictures.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park street—Exhibition of garden pottery.

BOSTON MUSIC NOTES

The Pop concert program to be given in Symphony hall tonight has been arranged especially for the pleasure of alumni of the Roxbury Latin school. The male quartet from the Harvard Glee Club will assist with songs. The orchestral pieces are as follows:
March, "Blue-White," Schmidt; overture, "Der Freischütz," Weber; nocturne from "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn; selection, "The Trumpeter of Säckingen," Nessler-Nikisch; prelude to "Lohengrin," Wagner; hymn to St. Cecilia, Gounod; "A petit pas," Sudest; overture, "1812," Tchaikovsky; overture, "Poet and Peasant," Suppe; waltz, "The Beautiful Blue Danube," Strauss; American fantasy, Herbert.

Miss Mavis Graham, pianist, appeared in Recital hall of the New England Conservatory building Thursday evening. Her program was as follows: Chevalier, theme and variations; Sgambatti, gavotte; Dubois, chaconne; Saint-Saens, toccata; Schumann, sonata in G minor; Brahms, rhapsody in E flat major, op. 119; Stojowski, "Chanson d'amour"; Moszkowski, concert study in G minor; Liszt, "Cantique d'amour"; Rubinstein, walse.

PREPAREDNESS PARADE TO HAVE MANY FEATURES

(Continued from page one)

ley Plaza hotel at noon and, with their staffs, will take their places at the point of formation at 12:30 o'clock. G. Louis Richards, former mayor of Melrose, is the division marshal, and has as his aide Lieut. Philip L. Brown, M. V. M.

Decorations along the parade route are already much in evidence and preparations are continuing today. The police have made plans for handling the large numbers, Superintendent of Police Crowley having 1000 policemen instructed and ready for service in the down town streets Saturday.

At the request of Mayor Rockwood of Cambridge and the Cambridge Board of Trade Colonel Graves of the eighth infantry has given permission for the units of his regiment stationed in the Cambridge armory to participate in the parade as escort to the Cambridge division. These troops, comprising company C, Capt. H. Dwight Cushing; company E, Capt. James H. McDade; company A, Capt. Thomas F. Brown, together with the sixth company coast artillery corps, also stationed in the armory under the command of Capt. H. Stanley Cushing, will constitute a provisional battalion under command of Maj. Frank S. Elliott, eighth infantry, and act as escort to the Cambridge division. The machine gun company, also stationed in the armory, will accompany the battalion in full field equipment, including the mules.

One of the features of the parade will be a Sturtevant battle plane, 24 feet long, which will be a part of the showing of the independent aviation corps, Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., marshal. This is one of the later types, similar to those now in active service on the European battlefields.

The Jewish citizens' preparedness committee is completing two floats; one of these will depict a condition of unpreparedness of the United States army and navy. The other will show the immigrant landing on the shores of the United States, with Columbia, Liberty and Justice opening the gates of America. Tufts students are preparing a float with a complete radio station, which will be presented with the operator at its key.

All advertising men of New England are invited to march with the Pilgrim Publicity Association in the parade. The Pilgrims will form on Pinckney street at 12:30 and will march in the fifth division of the parade.

A mass meeting was held last evening in the rooms of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union and final plans were drawn up for that contingent. It was announced yesterday that the delegation of Tufts College students, numbering about 1000, would march with the Cambridge division.

Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood addressed a meeting at the Lowell school last night at which many new names were added to the list of marchers. The various Cambridge units will report at Charles River parkway, near Massachusetts avenue, Saturday afternoon at 1:15, according to general orders issued by Maj. P. J. McNamara, chief marshal, yesterday. The men will form on the westerly side of Massachusetts avenue, and the women on the easterly side, in front of the new Technology buildings.

Fifty boys have been assigned to assist Committeeman Charles P. Price at the formation points in checking up the flags and banners to be carried. Strict adherence to the general orders regulating the form and wording of these banners will be insisted upon.

The chief marshal, his staff and the managing committee will assemble on Short drive, Charles River embankment, facing south, right resting on Beacon street, at 12:45 p. m. and the column will begin its march along the specified route at 1 p. m.

Huntington avenue, Boylston street, Dartmouth street and Massachusetts avenue will be kept open as avenues of approach to the various assembly areas during the formation of organizations.

The Pilgrim Publicity Association invites all advertising men of New England to march with the association Saturday. The Pilgrims will form on Pinckney street at 12:30 and will march in the fifth division of the parade, this being the first division of business men and preceded only by the legislators, military organizations and professional men.

Lexington will send her Minute Men under the command of Maj. William F. Young and Sergt.-Maj. Ezra F. Breed, the Lexington drum corps and several high school boys to march in the Pittsboro section of the parade.

Three platoons of the Concord Minute Men will go to Boston Saturday to parade under the command of three regular officers of company I, sixth regiment, M. V. M., of that town, Capt. M. J. Dee in charge.

The committee of State House employees that is making arrangements for participation by state employees have issued a circular urging all state employees to take part in the parade.

Enrollment blanks have been supplied to all departments. The state delegation, the circular states, will assemble at the Beacon monument, State House grounds, at 12 o'clock. Men are asked to wear straw hats and black shoes and no buttonhole decorations. Women are requested to wear white waists and dark skirts.

Secretary of State Albert P. Langtry, chairman of the committee, stated that it is probable that 500 state employees will be in line. Unattached members of the Bank Officers Association will form at 2 p. m. on the north side of Commonwealth avenue, west of Dartmouth street.

Final arrangements were completed for the participation of members of the B. Y. M. C. Union at a mass meeting last

night. Captain Stuart W. Wise, first squadron cavalry, M. V. M., and Col. Frank L. Locke of the Union spoke.

Car Changes During Parade

Retouring of Many Lines Will Be Necessary After Noon Tomorrow

On account of the preparedness parade tomorrow service on surface lines operated in the territory affected by the parade will be discontinued at noon, as follows:

Summer street extension and Dorchester avenue service will be turned back at Dewey square crossover or at Rowe's wharf.

Marine park-River street line cars will be run between South Boston and Dewey square and between Cambridge and Portland street crossover via Leverett and Brighton streets.

Broadway extension service will be routed inward via Broadway extension and outward via Washington and Dover streets.

The Kendall square line will be run via Broadway extension inward, and outward via Dover and Tremont streets to the North City and the subway. The North City-Back Bay line will run via Washington and Northampton streets to Boylston street and Massachusetts avenue.

Northampton street cars from Edward Everett square and Hampden street will run inbound via Shawmut avenue and Dover street and outbound via Washington street.

The Dudley street-Washington street line will run via Washington street to Dover and out Harrison avenue.

Tremont street lines entering Tremont street subway will remain on their regular route. East Boston ferry-Roxbury Crossing line will be sent into the subway and the Tremont street-Roxbury wharf line will be sent into the subway.

The Columbus avenue subway line will be routed via Tremont street to the subway.

Columbus avenue-Roxbury wharf line will be routed to Park street loop via Dartmouth street.

Roxbury Crossing to Scollay Under service will be operated to Park street loop. The Worcester cars will run on Huntington avenue to and from Berkeley street crossover.

Huntington avenue service will be operated on regular routes.

Boylston street cars will be operated on regular routes.

The Winter hill-Franklin street line to be discontinued during the time.

President Lowell Not to Parade

President A. Layne Lowell of Harvard University could not meet a committee of Cambridge citizens appointed at the preparedness parade meeting held last night at city hall to wait on him at the college to invite him and the Harvard faculty to march with the Cambridge division tomorrow, for president Lowell is in Washington, where he is scheduled to address the first annual national assembly of the League to Enforce Peace, which convened there today. With President Lowell at the assembly are George Grafton Wilson, professor of international law at Harvard, and Edward A. Filene, who are also scheduled to make addresses.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.
Str City of Rockland, Hathorne, Bath, Me.

Str Massachusetts, Crowell, New York.
Str Nacoochee, Dizer, Savannah.
Str Itr Eureka, Benner, Newburyport, Mass.

Str Itr Herbert, Rickes, Seitate, Mass.
Str Itr Reliance, Brattleburg, Seitate, Mass.

Tug Mars, Law, Salem; twg bge Elk Garden.
Tug Piedmont, Brooks, Baltimore twg bges Nos 25 and 10.

Tug S T Co No 2, Blake, New York; twg bge S T Co No 124.
Schnr Edith M. Thompson, Crowley, Clarks harbor.

Schnr Eskimo (Br), Pike, Apple River, N. S.
Schnr Gladys L. Creamer, Burns, Lockport, N. S.

Schnr Silas McLoon, Young, Chester, N. S.
Const guard cutter Androscoggin, Fishers, Halifax, N. S.

Tug Cheektowaga, Farnham, Perth Amboy, twg bgs 700, 781 and 783.
Schnr Josie, Berry, Machias, Me.

Schnr Regina, Sanborn, Stockton, Me.
Tug Boswell, Armstrong, twg bgs Helen and Biwabik.

Str Brandon, Wilson, Baltimore.
Str Dorchester, Howes, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk.

Str Indian, Nickerson, Philadelphia.
Str James S. Whitney, Crowley, New York.

Schnr A J Sterling (Br), Merriam, Walton, N. S.
Schnr Nantucket, McDorman, Baltimore via Newport News.

Str Nacoochee, Dizer, Savannah.
Str Massachusetts, Crowell, New York.

Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.
Str Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Eastport.

Str Camden, Brown, Bangor.
Str City of Rockland, Hawthorne, Bath.

Str Prince George (Br), MacKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S.
Schnr Gladys L. Creamer, Burns, Lockport, N. S.

HORTICULTURAL HALL

Horticultural hall is open tomorrow from noon to 5 o'clock for exhibits of tree peonies, irises, narcissi, tulips and other native plants now in season. This exhibition is free to the public, but there are no prizes given. Miss Grace Sturtevant of Wellesley, Mass., is the only exhibitor entered with a collection of irises from her gardens.

SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

Albatross, for London..... May 27
Cameroon, for Liverpool-Glasgow..... May 27
Lafayette, for Bordeaux..... May 27
St. Louis, for Liverpool..... May 27

*New Amsterdam, for Falmouth and Rotterdam..... May 29
*Frederick VIII, for Copenhagen..... May 31
*Lapland, for Liverpool..... May 31
*Chicago, for Bordeaux..... June 3

*Kristianstad, for Bergen..... June 3
*Gronau, for Liverpool..... June 3
*St. Paul, for Liverpool..... June 3
*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen..... June 5

*Cretic, for Naples-Genoa..... June 5
*D. d'Abuzzi, for Naples-Genoa..... June 10
*New York, for Liverpool..... June 10
*Tuscania, for Liverpool-Glasgow..... June 10

*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux..... June 10
*Finland, for Liverpool-Glasgow..... June 14
*California, for Liverpool-Glasgow..... June 17
*D. di Genova, for Naples-Genoa..... June 17

*La Touraine, for Bordeaux..... June 17
*Canopic, for Genoa, via Naples..... June 17
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool..... June 17
*Ryndam, for Falmouth and Rotterdam..... June 17

*Baltic, for Liverpool..... June 21
*Kronland, for Liverpool..... June 22
*United States, for Copenhagen..... June 22
*Bergensfjord, for Bergen..... June 24

*Carpathia, for Liverpool..... June 24
*Espagne, for Bordeaux..... June 24
*St. Louis, for Liverpool..... June 24
*Adriatic, for Liverpool..... June 24

*Noordam, for Falmouth and Rotterdam..... June 28
*Pannonia, for London, via Falmouth..... June 28
*Oscar II, for Copenhagen..... June 29

Sailings from Montreal
Metagama, for Liverpool..... May 27
Pretorian, for Liverpool..... June 3
Scythian, for Liverpool..... June 10

Corinthian, for London..... June 17
Mississippi, for Liverpool..... June 17
Scandinavian, for Liverpool..... June 24
Carthagenian, for Glasgow..... June 28

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

*Scythian, for Montreal..... May 26
*New York, for New York..... May 27
*Tuscania, for New York..... May 31
*Kronland, for New York..... May 31

*Mississippi, for Montreal..... June 2
*California, for New York..... June 3
*Philadelphia, for New York..... June 3
*Kronland, for Montreal..... June 3

*Carpathia, for New York..... June 10
*St. Louis, for New York..... June 10
*Metagama, for Montreal..... June 16
*Cameroon, for New York..... June 17

*St. Paul, for New York..... June 17
*Pretorian, for Montreal..... June 23
*New York, for New York..... June 24
*Ordnua, for New York..... June 24

*Scythian, for Montreal..... June 24
Sailings from London
Corinthian, for Montreal..... May 31

Sailings from Glasgow
Tuscania, for New York..... May 24
California, for New York..... June 2
Carthagenian, for Montreal..... June 1

*Cameroon, for New York..... June 16
Sailings from Rotterdam
Ryndam, for New York and Falmouth..... May 27

*Noordam, for New York via Falmouth..... June 7
*Nieuw Amsterdam, for New York via Falmouth..... June 17

Sailings from Bordeaux
La Touraine, for New York..... May 27
Espagne, for New York..... June 3
Chicago, for New York..... June 10

Rochambeau, for New York..... June 17
Lafayette, for New York..... June 24

Sailings from Bergen

MEXICAN HEAD OF TREASURY ON MONEY PROBLEM

Merchants Refuse to Accept Old Issue of Paper at Standard Set by Government But Pay Taxes at Full Value, He Claims

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

MEXICO CITY, Mex. (May 24, 1916).—Yesterday marked the lowest price which Constitutional paper money has ever reached, 1 1/2 cents gold for a peso. This was the price which the street placed on the old issue, but government influence was used to an extreme point to compel acceptance of the new "Infallible" bills at a value of 10 cents gold. The difference in the street value of the old, and the government's appraised value of the new, is leading to almost inextinguishable confusion in business, which it is doubtful if decrees or even force will correct.

It has caused the food question to again become the paramount one, and everywhere the people are unsuccessfully trying to find sufficient staple foodstuffs to supply their needs. Not a sack of flour or a pound of sugar could be purchased on the streets of the city, and bread of any and every kind was almost an impossibility; meats are far too expensive for the poor to use, and the same is true of potatoes with the exception of those which are so small as to be practically worthless. Corn, the principal food of the poor, has almost entirely disappeared from the market. The commission for regulating prices, on which so much hope has been placed, is heard from each day through the papers but with a constantly weaker and more uncertain sound. Like most of the reforms, it was of mushroom growth and will soon be only a memory.

This state of things has caused the government to enter the market today to buy, for Mexican gold and silver, the bills of the old issue of paper money at the street price; they advertise half a dozen points at which they have established offices for this purpose; buying their own notes, for which they receive from the people full value in labor, goods or other real value, at a price which is practically equal to repudiation. It is not clear what motive is behind this action, whether thus cheaply to get rid of as much as possible of the floating indebtedness, or with the idea that such a course will cause confidence in the money and increase its market rate. Probably neither of these results will be realized, as even on the first day there is no evidence that any appreciable amount of it was exchanged, the reason being that no one wishes to sell at such a ruinous rate, especially to the government which has so recently, repeatedly, and strenuously proclaimed against repudiating 1 cent of an obligation which it looks upon as sacred. Another reason is that when they have become possessed of the silver or gold they must then buy the new money, which is in reality no more valuable, and pay five times as much, that they may buy food or do business.

This is the situation as it appears to the public, but from the government point of view it is somewhat different as to cause and remedy. This view is given by the secretary of the treasury, Señor Luis Cabrera, as follows:

"The monetary situation and, in general, the actual financial situation in general, is nothing more than one of the phases of the struggle of commercialism against the revolution. The old regime, after having been conquered in the military and in the political, defends itself in the economic. But in the struggle between commercialism and the revolution, the poor classes and the consuming classes are ignorant on which side are their true interests. Merchants and bankers make them to believe that the government is responsible for the situation.

"In order to undeceive the public on this point it is necessary to explain what is the actual monetary situation. The revolutionary government since the commencement of the struggle against Huerta, have paid all their expenses with paper money without recourse to any institution, either national or foreign, to borrow money, since it has always been the policy of the First Chief not to contract obligations which later on might impede the realization of the revolutionary ideals.

"There exists in actuality, approximately, 700,000,000 (pesos) of the old paper, issued by the revolutionary government, which might be said to be all that the revolution has cost the country until now.

"For lack of guarantees and the consequences of counterfeits made, the old paper has been constantly lowering in value. On the other hand, the great disproportion between the expenses of the government and its receipts in time of war, contribute to the depreciation of the money, thus the Constitutional government had the necessity of issuing paper, because it was the only manner of securing funds for its expenses without putting itself into foreign hands.

"Once the reorganization of its finances, the government which presented itself to the government was that of securing a money of fixed value. To effect this, the government proposed to substitute the old paper for a new paper which would be 'Infallible' and in value would be guaranteed.

"The Constitutional government has ordered printed the amount of \$500,000,000 (pesos) of paper which it proposes to issue little by little. In order to guarantee the value of this money it has created a fund in gold which will be slowly augmented and which will be managed by a commission independent

of the treasury of the nation. The Constitutional government guarantees the new paper with a value of 20 cents national gold for each peso.

"In order to guarantee this paper it is necessary that the monetary commission shall have in its power the necessary funds in gold. If the government had sufficient gold to guarantee at once all of this issue, it would then be able to pay its employees with gold, but as the funds with which it has to guarantee the issue are being received little by little, the government has proposed to issue no more paper than that which it is sure of being able to guarantee.

"This is the reason why the government, instead of changing the old money for the new, resolved to issue little by little, through the medium of salaries paid to its employees, collecting on the other hand the old paper by means of taxes. Consequently the government is putting on the market only the quantity of new paper which it needs for its expenses and is recovering from the public all of the old paper which enters for taxes.

"This is the reason why the government needs to circulate the two papers during the period of time which is calculated to be the two months of May and June. During May and June there will yet be enough old paper on the market and there will not be enough new paper. The mercantile transactions for this reason must be done with the money which is encountered in the hands of the people and this money for the present is the old paper.

Upon putting in circulation the new paper it has been observed that the public, in part because of impatience, in part because of not knowing exactly the disposition dictated by the government, and in part because there are those who misrepresent the proposition, has believed that the old paper would be deprived of any value. The public, that is to say, the working classes, the small merchants and, in general, the consuming classes, have the idea that this old paper has no value because they see that the merchants refuse to receive it in payment for their merchandise, or if they receive it, they charge exorbitant prices.

"In the city of Mexico, for example, because of investigations made within the past week by the secretary of hacienda, results showed that all of the large merchants, the banks and banking houses of the federal district, on April 30 did not have even 20,000,000 of old paper. This shows that which was already known in a vague manner, that the large merchants and banks of the country not only have no willingness to help to alleviate the financial situation of the republic, but that the act of systematically discrediting the paper indicates clearly their hostility against the revolutionary government.

"The old paper is encountered, in great part, in the hands of the poor class, in the hands of the public and of the small merchants, which are the only ones who suffer by the depreciation of the paper, while the commerce in general and the banks are encountered, in complete safety. The large merchant and the banks are those, without doubt, who speculate more by the lowering of our paper money, and not only have no interest in procuring the increased value of our paper, but that it is to be supposed that they have a very great political interest in putting the government in a difficult situation by the lowering of its money, that it may have difficulty in continuing its revolutionary labor.

"Knowing, then, that the old money is not encountered in the hands of the large merchants nor of the great banking institutions, but in the hands of the people, and this being the only money which they actually have, the government has determined and will continue its determination, that the old paper shall have a real value.

"But while the government preserves the value of the old paper that it may yet be used as money during two months, the merchants refuse to receive it, or hide the goods or close their establishments, or sell the things at exorbitant prices.

"It is necessary that they understand perfectly what is the responsibility of the government and what is the responsibility of commerce in respect to this. 'The government accepts the old paper in payment of taxes in all the republic; the government accepts the old paper in payment for revenue stamps, for telegrams, for postage, and railway freight; that is to say, the government accepts the money which the merchants and proprietors and the public, in general, have with which to pay, and in exchange the merchant refuses this money when it is offered him for his goods.

"To sum it up, the merchant, the banker, the proprietor, and the man of business, use the old money of the government; but they do not wish that they should be paid in the same money.

"The commerce, and especially the high commerce, that which is formed by foreign merchants who believe themselves unconditionally upheld by their diplomatic representatives, raise the prices of merchandise and do not receive the old paper except for an insignificant value. On the contrary, in the moment of paying their import duties, their taxes or their freights, they pay with the old paper at a value of 10 cents national gold.

"The public must understand that this same merchant who puts all his prices in national gold and when they attempt to pay him in paper he does not wish to accept it, except at a scandalously low rate, is the same merchant who when he wishes to pay his import duties, pays the government, and it receives his bills, at 10 cents national gold for each peso.

"The public must understand that this same merchant who charges extraordinary prices on his goods pretends that the money is worth no more than 3 cents, yet in the moment when he pays the freight on his goods he uses the paper for paying his freights at 10 cents in national gold.

"The public must, for this reason, remain instructed that the paper with

which they buy is valued at 10 cents for the government, in the hands of merchants, and that, for the same reason that they have the right that their paper shall be accepted at the same price at which the government admits the paper to the taxpayers.

"The attitude of commercialism against old paper is explained, because they wish to oblige the government to repudiate the old paper or to exchange it immediately for new paper.

"The actual situation will not be solved by completely nullifying the old paper because the only ones who would lose would be the small merchants and the working classes, whom they have in their power.

"Neither will the situation solve itself by changing the old for the new, because if the government should put into circulation a great quantity of the new paper without having that with which to guarantee it, these same merchants who today depreciate the old paper, tomorrow would depreciate the new paper, and the situation would continue being exactly the same.

"The only solution of the actual situation is that the poor classes, the working classes, understand that it is within their rights to demand that the merchant shall receive in exchange for his goods the same paper which pays for his taxes. The only remedy is that the consumers may cooperate with the government to give the revolutionary paper its just value, and in this view that they may be perfectly convinced what are the propositions of the Constitutional government respecting the paper.

"It is not enough that the secretary of hacienda takes all the necessary measures, and dictates all his wishes to convince the public of the value of the old money; not enough also that he has all the gold necessary to guarantee a much higher value than that which is given by the merchants.

"It is necessary, moreover, that the merchants recognize this value for the paper. It is necessary also that the public understand their true interests, approve the propositions of the government, and demand for their money that which they really have the right to receive.

"The most difficult situations which have been presented to the revolutionary government have always been those that the enemies of the government have been responsible for, to injure it with the popular classes, and that these classes are ignorant of the true situation, and have for that reason worked against their own interests, serving the enemies of the revolution against the government."

UNION RAILROAD STATION TO BE BUILT IN LA PAZ

Plans Provide for a Centralization of Both Freight and Passenger Traffic

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LA PAZ, Bolivia—A new union railroad station for this city seems assured. Plans are now being made for submission to the executive power, and negotiations between all but one of the roads entering the city are believed to have come to a successful termination, assuring the centralization of both freight and passenger traffic, and, probably, adding another to the fine edifices of the city.

The Challapampa station will be the location of the central station, but either an entirely new structure, or extensive additions, will adapt it to the needs of the greater business which it will be called upon to do. The present capacity of the station, and the available land for tracks, are considerably in excess of present needs, and might be enough for making it a union depot; but the government has decided to cede to the railroads lands adjoining to which freight terminals, warehouses, train sheds and yards may extend.

The recent trip of the administrator-general of the Arica railroad was, it is understood, mainly to put through the negotiations for this central station and the recent arrival here of the superintendent-general of the Peruvian corporation was concerned with the same business.

That the Peruvian, Arica and Yungas railroads will use the central station seems assured, but the Bolivian railway may find it too expensive to make the change from its Chigine station, which is well located for its needs. The tramway, as a part of the improvement, will be extended to the Plaza de Aduana which will greatly facilitate the handling of both passenger and freight traffic.

As a professor for many years of the Liceo Nacional de Señoritas, Dr. Zubiaur has much that is of value to say relative to female education in Argentina, formerly so backward, and now at last coming to its own. He points out that the home influence, weakened by the almost continuous absence of the head of the house, is still further weakened by the upbringing of the Argentine girl. Things are changing for the better in Argentina today, and the next generation of Argentine women, will, thanks largely to their teachers, be a wiser, and a more intellectual race, than their mothers or their grandmothers were.

Anglo-Saxon ideals are what Dr. Zubiaur would uphold; honesty, the training of the powers of observation, and the raising of the finer, and truer instincts of the race by inculcating from childhood forbearance and chivalry.

The society for the protection of children, birds and plants, of which Dr. Zubiaur is one of the principal founders, has brought effects on the growing race of Argentina that are of great moral significance.

The profits of the sale of Dr. Zubiaur's book are devoted to one of his many "ideas fixe": the formation of a national school and center of social life and amusement for teachers on the island that was the favorite retreat of Sarmiento in the delta of the Parana river.

This issue will number approximately 90,000,000 stamps, and are now being engraved by the Casa de Moneda, the Argentine government engraving office.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

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UNIVERSITY AS OPPOSED TO PRIMARY SCHOOL

Argentina Educational Methods and Problems Reviewed in New Work Issued by Dr. J. B. Zubiaur, Buenos Aires

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The educational problem confronting modern Argentina is of exceptional complexity; only in the United States has one such a mixture of immigrant races with characteristics differing very largely from those of the children of the soil.

Argentina, has, however, produced a number of highly gifted individual educationalists, many of whom are seldom known outside of the bounds of their own district. Among these, Dr. J. B. Zubiaur, who has been prominently identified with Argentine education for over 40 years, has just issued a book reviewing the Argentine educational methods. "There is a mistaken idea, far too prevalent in foreign circles, that the Argentine school of the better class is superficial, ineffective, and distinguished by the stylish appearance of the ladies who teach therein rather than by the depth of their knowledge or their devotion to their charges," says Dr. Zubiaur. "This generalization is a mistake, and the average teacher under the state works hard and devotedly with a care for the individual backward scholar that is most praiseworthy. But the Argentine Republic is not confined to Buenos Aires, and although the 34 normal schools do much in the sense of preparing good teachers, the vast majority of them are devoted to preparing students for the work of teaching in the federal capital. As Dr. Zubiaur points out, among the many evil legacies of Spain may be reckoned the university idea as opposed to the primary school. The latter should be the care of the state, he says, while the former is a matter for private initiative.

Throughout his book, which is a collection of addresses and papers on educational matters, Dr. Zubiaur insists on this cardinal point, being at one with Sarmiento on exalting the importance of the primary school and the national college as a means of completing the training of the teacher. "Freedom from changes," he says, "due solely to politics is another very pressing need; the regulation of the professorate in order that no man shall be tempted to shirk his work owing to overpay through holding too many professional chairs; the abolition of the oral examination; and last but not least, the true correlation of a university training with the general growth of the state; these form the main themes of Dr. Zubiaur's present work."

As a professor for many years of the Liceo Nacional de Señoritas, Dr. Zubiaur has much that is of value to say relative to female education in Argentina, formerly so backward, and now at last coming to its own. He points out that the home influence, weakened by the almost continuous absence of the head of the house, is still further weakened by the upbringing of the Argentine girl. Things are changing for the better in Argentina today, and the next generation of Argentine women, will, thanks largely to their teachers, be a wiser, and a more intellectual race, than their mothers or their grandmothers were.

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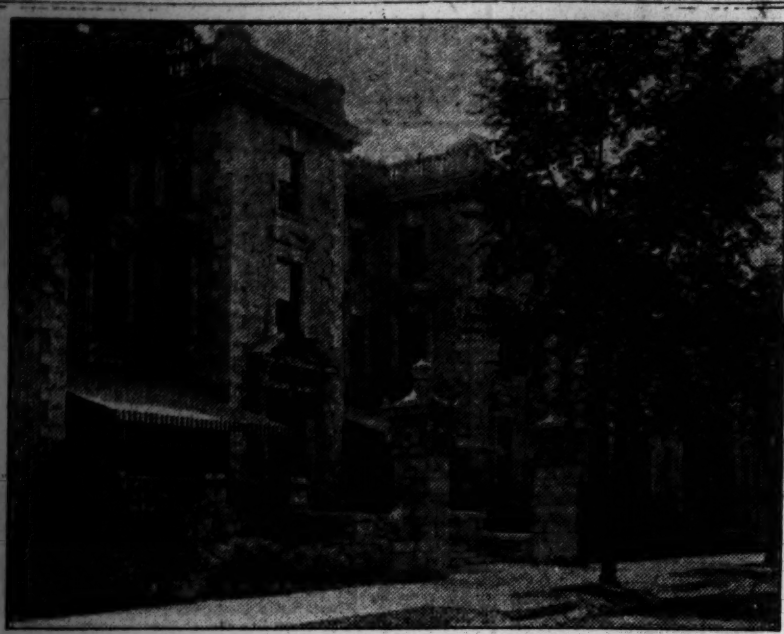
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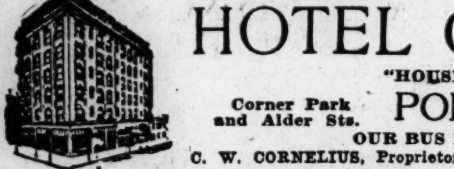
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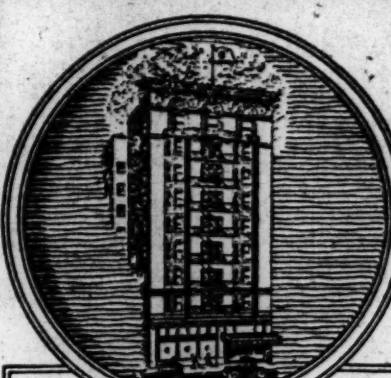
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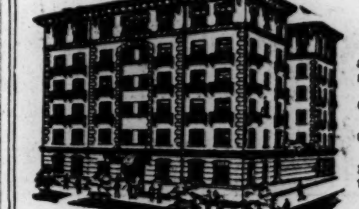
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Combines every desired luxury, comfort and convenience. Largest hotel in Crescent Bay district. Near ocean. American and European plans. European from \$1. Illustrated folder free.



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All outside rooms with bath. One person, \$1.50 per day. Two persons, \$2 per day.

Special rates to permanent guests. Breakfast 35c. Luncheon 40c. Dinner 75c.

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300 COMFORTABLE ROOMS

Every Room has either bath or toilet and lavatory.

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H. A. HOVEY & CO.,
25 Faneuil Hall Market
Edwin A. Harris

PREPAREDNESS
APPROVED BY
BUSINESS MEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Advanced preparedness steps, including universal military training, a building program that would restore the nation to second place among the world's naval powers and an army increase that would meet the recommendations of the general staff, have been endorsed by overwhelming majorities in a referendum just completed among commercial organizations throughout the country holding membership in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The referendum, which officials of the chamber declared had furnished the first authoritative index to preparedness sentiment among business men, brought out the largest vote recorded in the series of canvasses made by the organization on public questions. Member bodies in 43 states and in Alaska, the Philippines and Hawaii participated.

On the broad question of "general preparedness" 970 organizations voted favorably and only eight negatively. The vote for universal military training was 890 to 56. The navy increases proposed in the query submitted were endorsed 952 to 10 and the army increases 946 to 21.

A proposal to create a council of national defense to aid in developing the army and navy along the lines of a continuous policy and to act in an advisory capacity with the President and Congress was endorsed 912 to 46. A correlative proposal for a staff of industrial mobilization to aid the defense council by insuring effective availability of the nation's economic resources was given 925 favorable votes to 47 against it. Creation of a general staff of the navy was endorsed 946 to 10, while 960 votes were recorded in favor of additional officers of the regular army and an officers' reserve corps, and only nine against. By a vote of 935 to 20 the members approved a proposal for an adequate munitions reserve. Under another plan, endorsed 940 to 26, the purchase price of munitions in war time would be fixed by a prearranged agreement between manufacturers and the government.

In announcing the result officials of the chamber said they would consider themselves bound by it to work for a national defense system framed along the lines indicated.

INQUIRY IN CASE OF
JEREMIAH C. LYNCH

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ambassador Page at London yesterday advised the state department that he had presented the British foreign office, as instructed, a note requesting information regarding the specific charge and character of the evidence in the case of Jeremiah C. Lynch, an American citizen arrested for participation in the Dublin rebellion.

The report reaching the embassy was that Lynch had stated he had offered no defense to the principal charge against him but had entered a general plea of not guilty. Ambassador Page's dispatch did not show the source of his information, but it was presumed at the state department that at least some of it came from the American Consul at Dublin.

SEVERAL SMALL SHIPS
SUNK BY SUBMARINES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Consul-General Skinner cabled to the state department that Lloyd's reports showed that submarine activity had resulted in the sinking of a number of small vessels. So far as Mr. Skinner was able to ascertain no lives were lost and no Americans were aboard the attacked steamers. The message said:

"Lloyd's reports that the Italian bark Genista and Roberto G. were sunk by submarines. Greek steamer Istos, from Newport, was torpedoed by Austrian submarine May 21; crew arrived at Taragona in ship's boats; captain stated that three sailing boats; captain stated that the same submarine, French schooner Myosotis was torpedoed by an Austrian submarine; crew saved. Russian bark Regina sunk by Austrian submarine, crew landed at Barcelona."

TRAVELERS TO MEET IN DAKOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
MINOT, N. D.—More than 200 traveling men of Minnesota and North Dakota are expected to attend the meeting of the grand council of the United Commercial Travelers here June 8, 9 and 10. Governors J. A. Burnquist of Minnesota and L. B. Hanna of North Dakota have accepted invitations to speak.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

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A few of our prices: Best Kid Roasts 18-20c; Strictly Fresh Henney Eggs 31c doz.; Smoke Shoulders 12c lb.

Telephone 4700-4701 Roxbury 631 WARREN ST., GROVE HALL
All kinds of Fruit in Their Season
Fresh cut Dandelions, 10 cents peck. Ripe Tomatoes. Fresh cut Lettuce. Chicken Lobsters.

W. K. HUTCHINSON

Fancy Capons, Native Spring Ducks, Arlington Asparagus. Fresh cut Dandelions, 10 cents peck. Ripe Tomatoes. Fresh cut Lettuce. Chicken Lobsters.

INSURANCE REAL ESTATE-INDIANAPOLIS

WE OFFER
6% First Mortgage Loans
based on 36 years' experience in handling INDIANAPOLIS REAL ESTATE FIRE INSURANCE, RENTALS Correspondence invited

Charles E. Holloway & Son, Inc.
108 Monument Place, Indianapolis, Ind.

SUMMER PROPERTY

6 ROOM COTTAGE
TO LET: Munster Bluffs; open fireplace, bath, electricity. G. W. CAREY, 14 Bacon st., Waltham, Mass.

BOARD AND ROOMS

ATTENTION: Circle Comfortably furnished rooms, all conveniences; moderate price to permanent guests, \$3 to \$6 week. MRS. GRAVES, 17 Ivy st. Tel. B.B.2718-R.

CLOTHING

HIGHEST PRICES paid for Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone and will call at your residence. 1238 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 2038. If one is busy call the other.

HELP WANTED-MALE

WANTED
First Class Lathe Hands,
Milling Machine Hands,
Screw Machine Operators
and Assemblers

Best of Wages—Bonus for Overtime
Apply
Becker Milling Machine Co.,
HYDE PARK, MASS.

Second Class
Engineer Wanted

For Night Work
Apply
Becker Milling Machine Co.,
HYDE PARK, MASS.

WANTED

General Toolmakers on Gages,
General Machinists for Setting Up
Fixtures on Milling Machines and Profilers,
Cutter Grinders.

Call or address the New England West-
house Employment Bureau, Chicopee
Falls, Mass.

WANTED

WANTED—Two rough carpenters and
5 or 6 laborers. Apply to foreman,
at Clark house, Everett ave., Winchester.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

MAID—Refined young girl assist with
housework and care of children. MRS. R.
K. MORSE, 351 Judson ave., Evanston, Ill.

NEAT, refined mother's helper; knowl-
edge of plain sewing. MRS. S. ROTH-
CHILD, Gloverville, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

POSITION desired by man of wide and
diversified business experience, embracing
several years actively engaged in general
contracting and construction; can qualify
as construction supt., expeditor or posi-
tion of similar character; an experienced
accountant, an able correspondent
and capable of assuming a position
demanding executive and native ability;
opportunity to demonstrate value of services
more essential than immediate salary con-
sideration; middle West preferred but will
accept position anywhere if permanent.
J. L. HEDDEN, 319 East Eighteenth ave.,
Columbus, O.

COMPETENT, willing, reliable man
wants steady position as general utility
man, man about place, gardener. Address
Box P. D., 1130 First National Bank bldg.,
San Francisco, Cal.MAN desires position as messenger, door-
man, or unskilled watchman; refs. An-
drew White, care J. A. White, 74 West 99th
st., New York.A LETTER OF REFERENCE
to good character and ability
is required of each advertiser
seeking a position.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

EXPERIENCED child's nurse wishes
position; capable and trustworthy. Address
S24, Monitor, 9 E. 40th st., New York city.

A LETTER OF REFERENCE
as to good character and ability
is required of each advertiser
seeking a position.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY

WIRICK'S
GLOVE AND HOSIERY SHOP
35 GRAND RIVER AVE., WEST
All kid gloves bought here repaired free. Dependable Merchandise at reasonable prices.

SHOES

Men's
Boys' and
Youths'
Shoes

The
Walk-Over Shoe Co.
153 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT

Women's
Misses' and
Children's
Shoes

A Shoe For All Walks of Life
183 Woodward Ave.
187 Woodward Ave.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

JEWELERS
Charles W. Warren & Co.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
AND JEWELERS
104 AND 106 WASHINGTON BLVD.
Washington Arcade Building
Opposite Hotel Statler

WRIGHT KAY & CO.
DETROIT
Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver, China
Sheffield, Stationery, Leather Goods, Etc.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Crepe Paper
Novelties for
Decoration Day

Never before have we been
so thoroughly prepared for
May 30. We can tell you of
only a few of the many novelties ready for you.

Dennison's lunch sets in red, white and blue, 12 persons, 50c.

Crepe paper table covers in red, white and blue, 25c.

Crepe paper napkins, red, white and blue, 5c doz., 35c per 100.

Paper plates with patriotic decorations, 6-inch, 25c doz.; 8-inch, 35c doz.

Crepe paper flags, 3c, 10c, 15c doz.

Decorated crepe papers, 15c roll.

Red, white and blue festoons, 10 feet long, 10c each.

Red, white and blue streamers, 15c each.

Tally cards with eagle, 25c doz.

Flag place cards and ice decorations, 10c box.

Shield and star seals, 10c box.

Patriotic favors—ice cups, nut cups, novelty dolls, Jack Horner pies.

Hudson's—First Floor—Main Building.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Sweetest Tone in the World
GRINNELL
BROS.
OWN
MAKE PIANO
Factory-to-You Price. Easy Terms.

Grinnell Bros.
Headquarters, 243-247 Woodward Ave.

STATIONERS

Stationery, Printing
and Fine Binding
The Richmond & Backus Co.
DETROIT, MICH.
Established 1842

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Grimshaw & Stevens
Clothing, Furnishings and Hatters
16-18 Grand River Ave., West
224 Griswold Street
515 Woodward Avenue

"THE HOUSE OF HERBST"
MEN'S CLOTHING
Salian Bldg., Woodward and Gratiot Aves.,
DETROIT

CLOTHIERS

E. J. HICKEY CO.
Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes of
Quality, for Men, Boys and Girls
201-203 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

JOHN D. MABLEY—Men's and boys' clothing—the best in the world for the money. Mabley's Corner, Grand River and Griswold, Detroit, Mich.

PRINTERS

Winder Printing Company
"THE BIG HURRY-UP
PRINTERS"
81-83 PARK PLACE Main 4433

THE PROGRESSIVE PRINT SHOP
Up-Grade Printers
On time, every time, and right.
40 Broadway, Cadillac 3351

BOOKS

BIBLES—Any size, binding, version, or reference work supplied. Webster's New International Dictionary, VERA MARKER, 8 to 11 a. m. and appointments, E. A. RUSHIN, 42 Watson St., Detroit, Mich. 7371.

REAL ESTATE

WATSON-ZUMSTEIN CO.
GENERAL REAL ESTATE
918 Majestic Bldg. (Cherry 1001)

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—Small flat, apt. or housekeeping rms., fur. or unfur., not over \$36 per mo., for young couple. MR. ELLIS Mgr. Dundee Wollen Mills, 291 Woodward ave.

MERCHANTS IN DETROIT

Desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by dealing with the local representative, E. A. MORRIS, 32 Washington Boulevard, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

FLORISTS

A. W. SMITH CO.
Florists
Keenan Building, PITTSBURGH
All Departments. Largest in America.

GROCERIES

FOR EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT
KUHN & BRO. CO.
6100 Centre Ave. Phone Highland 1907

PITTSBURGH MERCHANTS

May send Monitor advertisements to J. GRANT HINDS, 1412 Keenan Bldg.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

DETROIT, MICH.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The Finest Suits in Our Immense Stock
Have Been Reduced to
\$20—\$25—\$30—\$35
A wonderful opportunity for securing a fashionable garment at a very low price.

The Russell Co.
Smart Women's and Misses' Wear
250-254 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

Himelhoch's
180-186 WOODWARD AVE.
DETROIT

NEW SPORTS APPAREL
FOR EVERY SUMMER ACTIVITY

This summer the reign of sports apparel promises to be supreme in town and country. For this practical mode of dress combines all that is smart and chic with both comfort and utility.

Sweater coats, Italian silk suits, fibre silk and pure thread silk sweaters, two-piece sport dresses, awning striped skirts and sport hats.

New Arrivals in
GOWNS
SUITS
MORNING AND AFTER-
NOON FROCKES
are offered to our patrons
daily.
MODERATE PRICES.

NORBRO
SHOP
Entire Second Floor of
the University Building
17 East Gd. River

Women's Pretty Things
BLOUSES
CORSETS
PETTICOATS
LINGERIE
and other things to
attract fastidious women.
MODERATE PRICES.

Exclusive Style Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts and
Waists for Misses and Women
SUMMER FURS, COLD STORAGE FOR FURS
The Rollins Co.
259 Woodward Ave.
DETROIT

dj Healy shops
222-228 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT

Presenting
Correct Styles
Costumers to
Gentlemen

DeLoy's Lace Store
129 Farmer Street, Near John R.
Laces, Trimmings, Etc.

Buttons Covered While You Wait.
Accordions Pleasing
NEW IDEA PATTERNS
MILTON CORSET SHOP
EXCLUSIVE AGENCY MME. MARINETTE
CORSETS
241 Woodward Avenue

NELLIE E. HOLIHAN
Corsets, undergarments, infants' wear, silk
petticoats and hosiery. Ground Floor,
Woodward Arcade.

HARPER METHOD shampooing and
haircutting. MISS N. VAN WYCK, Shop
608, 244 Woodward Ave. Cherry 3750-W.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

RESTAURANTS

Boerth's
SEA, Gratiot and Farmer.
In shopping district. FENOB-
SCOT, basement Penobscot Bldg.
In financial district.
RESTAURANT, 218 Woodward Avenue.
Popular Prices.

DIXIE LAND'S Delicious Meals
Give VISITORS
A PLEASANT MEMORY OF DETROIT
945 Woodward Ave., Grand 3955

GAGE'S RESTAURANT
ARCADIA BLDG., 611 Woodward Ave.
Our Motto is "Quality, Quick Service
and Cleanliness." Never closed.
Special Sunday Dinners.

CENTRAL LUNCH CLUB—Home baking
and cooking. Luncheon 11 a. m. to
2:30 p. m. except Sundays. 3d floor
Valpey Building, 218 Woodward Ave.

CONFECTIONERY

NEW COOKED CANDIES, right fresh
from the bright copper kettles; all fruits,
nuts, chocolate, sugar—the finest, chosen
from the world's supply; send a pound of
Mac Diarmids' candies every week to
your best friend; sample pound mailed
anywhere in U. S. for 60c. The Mac
Diarmids, 32-34 Broadway, Detroit.

KERWIN CANDIES
249 Woodward Avenue

CATERERS

BELTRAMINI and RUSH
Weddings, luncheons, dinners served in
your home.
Ice cream and cakes delivered. Restau-
rant in connection. 292 Woodward Ave.,
1631 Woodward Ave.

COOKING

First-class service, preparing
luncheon and dinners a specialty; care for
children or general assistance sent by the
hour on maid's afternoon off; references
furnished. MISS HEAD, Cadillac 3268.

GROCERS

ZANGER & AMMERMAN
Fine Groceries and Baked Goods
Hamilton Blvd. and Clairmont Aves.
Phone North 4820 or 5031

TENTS, AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS

For Quality and Service See
J. C. GOSS CO.
Woodbridge at Bates Street

PAINTING AND DECORATING

AUGUST F. HANNERT
DECORATOR
Latest designs in wall paper. Painting in
all its branches.
88 Lyander St. Phone Grand 335-J.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

Northwestern Tire and Repair Co.
1899 Grand River Avenue
Steam Vulcanizing, all Tires, Gas and Oil.
Phone Walnut 1204

WALL PAPER

THE F. H. DATES WALL PAPER CO.
Latest patterns in grass cloth, oak leaves,
black and white, varnished tiles, tapestries,
etc. High grade stock. Nothing over 10 cts.
a roll. 3d and 5d State st., cor. Washington
Bldg., Cadillac 618 J.

THE WM. H. REED WALL PAPER CO.,
wholesale and retail (formerly wall paper
dept. The J. L. Hudson Co.)—all papers,
burlaps, leather, grass cloth, moldings,
68 Washington Blvd., Cherry 4128.

PARIS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
1020-22-24 Grand River Avenue
Corner 15th Street
Walnut 6

NORTH WOODWARD
CLEANERS AND DYERS
1574 Woodward Ave. Phone North 710

CHAMBERLINS'
CLEANERS & DYERS

FINE TAILORING
Men's Alterations, Ladies' Alterations
Cadillac 3141 391 Woodward Avenue
Our Service is good. Please try it.

BROSS'S French Dyers, Cleaners,
Est. 1861. Faded carpets, drapes, curtains,
plumes, garments dyed mod shades.
Gowns, gloves, portieres, clothing dry
cleaned. Write for prices, etc. Works:
864-866 Woodward ave. Phone Grand 4600.

JOHN BREITMEYER'S SONS
26-28 Broadway David Whitney Bldg.

W. B. BROWN—Florist
13 E. 14th Street West
Phone Main 3021

CLEANERS AND DYERS

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CLEANERS & DYERS

FINE TAILORING
Men's Alterations, Ladies' Alterations
Cadillac 3141 391 Woodward Avenue
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Men's Alterations, Ladies' Alterations
Cadillac 3141 391 Woodward Avenue
Our Service is good. Please try it.

BROSS'S French Dyers, Cleaners,
Est. 1861.

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 lines, 15¢ per line per insertion; 13 to 25 lines, 12¢ per line per insertion; 26 or more lines, 10¢ per line per insertion.

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 lines, 12¢ per line per insertion; 3 or more lines, 10¢ per line per insertion; maximum 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

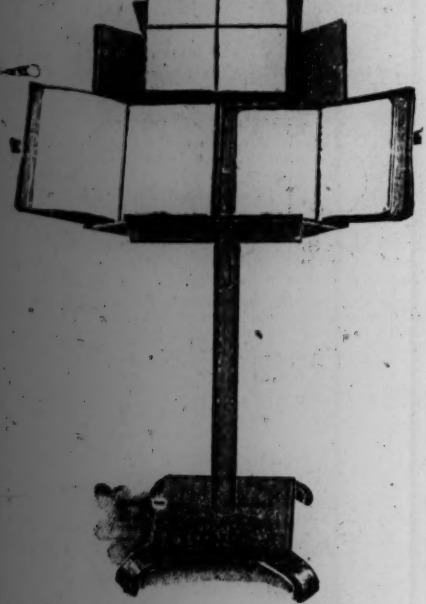


GOVERNMENT SEAL OF APPROVAL

ALADDIN—Only Cleaner of This Nature with Merit to Secure a Patent.
This invention makes it possible to clean your RUGS at home among clean surroundings in a BENEFICIAL AND EFFICIENT manner heretofore unknown, even to the native experts of the Orient.
THE HOTEL ANTON, New York's great banquet house, and today the well chosen headquarters of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, spare no expense to keep its service up to a standard, not down to a mere competitive price. Guests of this house know that cleanliness is the watchword and house-keeping an art. Every costly Oriental Rug and Carpet in the building cleaned with ALADDIN.
ALADDIN is a dry powder in packages making three gallons of Cleaner. Easily used. Removes soot, grime, colors, etc. Restores color and sheen. Benefits the fabric.
ALADDIN sold at John Wamaker's, New York; Mitchell and Fletcher Stores, Phila., Pa.; Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore; The Fair Store Co., Cincinnati; Rogers & Buhl, Pittsburgh; Famous & Barr Co., St. Louis; The May Co., Cleveland, O.; The Denver Dry Goods Co., Denver; The Mathes-Songhen Co., Hamilton, O.; or we can send by parcel post, C. O. D., at the rate of 50¢ per package. AGENTS WANTED.
McCOMB BROTHERS, 2980 Bainbridge Avenue, NEW YORK

Students' Folding Reading Desk

A Very Convenient Desk for Home or Office



SOME OF OUR TESTIMONIALS

I am using your reading desk, would not like to have to do without it.—Mrs. H. F. Jarbo.
I am using your reading desk in my home and find it very convenient.—L. B. Sawyer.
Price only \$5.00. Finished in mahogany, birch or oak. P. O. B. Kansas City, Mo. Also wonderful invention: Adding Machine guaranteed to do accurate work. Will add, multiply or subtract. Price only \$7.50. Send all money to WM. H. BOND, 412 Grand Avenue Temple, Kansas City, Mo., by Bank Check, Postoffice or Express Money Order or Registered Letter.
Money Refunded if Not As Represented.

LIMA, OHIO

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES



WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR
Silks, Dress Goods, Dress Accessories of Every Kind, Rugs, Draperies and Home Decorations—All First Quality, at
BLUEM'S Lima, Ohio

Ladies' Outfitting Co.

Exclusive Garment House for Women
GOOD CLOTHES MODERATELY PRICED
LIMA, OHIO
SHAMPOOING, ETC. Full line of REAL HAIR SWITCHES. MARINELLO SHOP, 113 West North Street, LIMA, O. Phone Rice 2100.

MILLINERY

MILLINERY
Glover & Winters Co.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Let Us Serve You
136-138 West High St., LIMA, OHIO

JEWELERS

Hughes & Son
"The Tiffany of Lima"
135 N. Main Street

CLOTHIERS

MICHAELS'
"House of Better Clothes"
LIMA, OHIO
DRESSMAKING
DRESSMAKING AND DESIGNING
REMODELING—27¢ Per Day
MRS. CLARA ROBERTS
220 West O'Connor Ave.
Phone Rice 2551
LIMA, OHIO

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES

The Wentworth-Dean Electric Co.
Electric Wiring, Supplies and Fixtures
211 W. High Street
Phone Main 2651
LIMA, O.

COAL

E. C. MACKENZIE, Manager
THE FIDELITY COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Coal and all Building Supplies. 333 E. High St., LIMA, Ohio. Phone Main 4707.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Dorothy Vernon
TALCUM 15c
TOILET WATER 50c
Distinctive Delightful
THE JENNINGS CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

CHICAGO

PAINTING AND DECORATING
OTTO F. HAHN
Painting, Decorating, Paints, Glass Wall Paper Telephone Diversey 4234
1230 Clybourn Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to CHAS. M. VEZEY, 1313 Peoples Gas Building.

AKRON, OHIO

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Artistic Weaver Pianos Geo. A. Baer High Grade Made for the refined, musically cultured home.
Lowest prices consistent with quality. Cash or payments. 88 Paige Avenue

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNERS cooked home-like by home-like women; so clean OHIO CAFETERIA, Basement Ohio bldg.

FLORISTS

THE AKRON FLOWER SHOP, 274 South Main St. W. H. Hutchings, prop. Flowers for all occasions.

AKRON, OHIO

Merchants may send advertising for the Monitor to MRS. G. S. WORTLEY, 420 Rhodes Ave. Tel. Bell 5104.

FURNITURE

"Furnishers of the Home Beautiful"
NEUMAN & KETTLER

GROCERIES

The Harry Thomas Grocery
The Quality Grocers
OUR MOTTO
First the Quality Then the Price
Fresh Meats, Dressed Poultry, Etc.
206 and 208 WEST MARKET STREET
Phone Main 4947

ROBERTS & WALTERS
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables and Fresh Meats
Phones Main 3394-4785
1101 WEST NORTH STREET

BAKERIES

High Grade Rolls, Cakes, Pies, Pastries and Confections
STOLZENBACH'S
220 North Main. Phone Main 4299.

CONFECTIONERY

THE CANDY SHOP
(Next to Gas Office)
Now Serving Home Cooked Hot Lunches
ROBT. E. HORN, Proprietor

ICE

THE CRYSTAL ICE AND COAL CO.
Dealers in Pure Distilled Water Ice
We give both quality and service
Phone Main 4801

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

MODEL MILLS
CHARM
FLORISTS
Eggert N. Zettlitz
THE LEADING FLORIST
297-299 W. Market Street, LIMA, OHIO

WALL PAPER

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR WALL PAPER, Picture Framing, Etc.
LIMA BOOK & BIBLE CO., next to post office, 128-132 North Elizabeth St., Lima, Ohio.

SHOES

ANDERSON SHOE SHOP—Best material, workmanship and machinery. 130 N. West St. Phone Main 2584.

LIMA, OHIO

Merchants may send advertising for the Monitor to HORACE F. EATON, 557 West High Street.

DAYTON OHIO

"WORKING TOGETHER"

RIKE'S
MAIN AT 2ND

Cappel's
FURNITURE
215-231 S. MAIN

OELMAN'S
MAIN AT 4TH

Morris & Simes
MEN'S SHOES
The ALGONQUIN HOTEL BLDG.

PAINTS AND WALLPAPER

The Chas. A. B. Barrett Paint Company

230 S. MAIN STREET

COAL

The Ohio Coal and Iron Company

16-18 FREMONT AVENUE

DAYTON ADVERTISERS apply to N. D. KEMP, 63 Davies Building

CLEVELAND, OHIO

SHOES

SHOES

CHISHOLM'S WALK-OVER
EUCALYPTUS BOOT-SHOES
311 SUPERIOR AVENUE
CLEVELAND, OHIO

DEPARTMENT STORES

FURNITURE

Summer Curtains and Draperies

Light and airy, rich in the colorings that enhance the impression of cosiness and comfort in the Summer Home, broad assortments of cretonnes, fancy nets, curtains and drapery materials are in readiness at prices that speak eloquently of the wisdom of buying now.

The Higbee Co.
CLEVELAND

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

CLOTHING

Furnishings and Hats

Rawlings, Agnew & Lang
507-509 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O.

Shirts Collars Neckwear Underwear Hosiery
Booth
24 Taylor Arcade

TAILORS

MacLachlan
ADVANCED TAILORING
CLEVELAND, OHIO

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Vocation and Columbia Talking Machines
Columbia Records
THE B. DREHER SONS CO.
1028-1030 Euclid Ave.
PIANOS PLAYER PIANOS

MUSIC

M. J. VOTTELER & SON
"Music of the Better Class"
A large stock of appropriate Church Music
Mail Orders Solicited
37 The Arcade, CLEVELAND, Ohio

COAL

J. A. DENNERLE & CO.
COAL AND COKE
5607 Lorain Ave., Cleveland, O.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE and porch; June 15-Sept. 15; 7 rooms, all conv., piano, vac. cleaner, motor washer, elec. iron, all linen, 2 car lines; Bell tel. Eddy 3104-W. Call Mon. to Fri. 10612 Englewood Ave., N. E.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Tutor for two boys, to live in the family during the summer; college preparatory work; lovely home for the right party; highest references necessary. Address Monitor, 728 Osborn bldg.

FOR Furniture and Floor Coverings of Quality visit the Big East End Store PRICES LOW
Geo. D. Koch & Son
EUCALYPTUS AVE. NEAR EAST 105 ST.

JEWELERS

The Chas. Ettinger Co.

A. M. KRONBERG, President

POPULAR JEWELERS

38 Taylor Arcade, Cleveland, O.

CONFECTIONERY

B. D. SOUTHWICK
Home-Made Candies
8704 HUGH AVE., CLEVELAND, OHIO
We deliver. Parcel Post service.
Garfield 3815 Princeton 1750 L

CAFES, RESTAURANTS

VICTORIA RESTAURANT
For Ladies and Gentlemen
40 EUCALYPTUS AVENUE, CLEVELAND, O.
Home Made Pastry Our Specialty
N. M. MAYDOLE

CLEVELAND

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to H. J. CARROLL, 728 Osborn Building, Prospect 1068.

HAMILTON, OHIO

DRY GOODS

Every Day There Is Some New Novelty or Merchandise Arriving at Our Store

Come in and look even if you don't buy.

THE MATHES-SONGHEN CO.
Hamilton and Middletown, Ohio

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

ORDERS TAKEN for Spirella Corsets, hand made laces and flowers; toilet articles. MRS. R. T. SHEPHERD, 153 N. Third, Bell 683X.

MARKETS

THE SLIFER PACKING CO.
FRESH AND SALT MEATS—POULTRY
Kettle Rendered Lard
111 Main, 501 Main, 3d and Maple Avenues, 224 East Avenue

GROCERS

CANNING & GRAY
GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN
Both Phones 21 S. Third Street

BAKERIES

ELITE BAKERY
Candles, Ice Cream and Baked Goods
212 High Street

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

THE FORBES & TODD CO.
Books, Stationery, Office Supplies
Kodaks and Photo Supplies
217 High Street

SHOES

WEAR MIAMI SHOES, always reliable; Armstrongs for Ladies, Stacy Adams for Men. MIAMI SHOE CO., 218 High St.

CLEANING AND DYEING

The HILZ BROS. CO.
Cleaners, Dyers and Carpet Cleaners

LAUNDRIES

AMERICAN LAUNDRY CO.
Cor. Front and Buckeye St.
For High Grade Laundry Work

HAMILTON, OHIO

Merchants desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt attention by addressing the local representative, I. M. LINDEN, 1031 High St.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The Denton Company
Distinctive Dress for Women and Children

Offer Appreciable Price

Concessions in

Gowns, Coats
Suits, Blouses
Negligees
Millinery
Silk Petticoats

French and American made

UNDERWEAR
and CORSETS

Race Street at Seventh

Cincinnati Corset Company

CORSETS AND LINGERIE
Fitting a Specialty
MISS GLENNER 129-129 W. 7th St.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

We Save You
\$112 and \$94
You Keep This Money
In Your Own Pocket

Our Co-operative Association Plan saves you a third of your Player-Piano money. Free delivery provided for within 500 miles of Cincinnati. If over 500 miles, we pay a liberal portion of freight charges.

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Artistic merchandise of reliable makes at a range of prices so comprehensive that all purses may be suited.

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CINCINNATI

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The McAlpin Co.
STUDY TABLES
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BUYERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

CENTRAL

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FARM AND RANCHES in Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Dakota. Write me. CARREY G. WILLIAMS, 216 Logan St.

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THE GLASS BLOCK—The shopping center of Duluth. Famous for the length of the Great Lakes for its unique lunch rooms, rest rooms, library, soda fountain, postoffice, mailroom, etc. A store offering special attractions to the visitor in Duluth.

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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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EDITORS' VIEWS

Dickens as a Business Man

PORTLAND OREGONIAN—Evidently collection of letters, historical relics, paintings, bronzes and art bric-a-brac is becoming a lost art in America, for while the early years of the present century were notable for the millions expended in bringing such treasures from Europe the present year is remarkable for the return to market of these same wares. Following close upon the sale of the Morgan tapestries comes an announcement that the letters of Charles Dickens in the celebrated Coggshall library of New York will be disposed of shortly at public auction. This is the second sale of Dickens letters within the year. The letters and manuscripts of other authors, including Robert Louis Stevenson and even Richard Harding Davis, have been on the markets during the past few months. There are 600 letters by Dickens in the Coggshall library, and of these, 125 have never been published. They were written by the great novelist to his sub-editor on Household Words and All the Year Round. They are the letters of a business man, couched in terse words, and give explicit instructions to subordinates. Whether the Dickens business letters will bring out large bids remains to be seen.

Dr. Eliot's Indorsement

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—The strong indorsement given to Louis D. Brandeis by Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, will not lessen the criticism of graduates of that institution who could not understand why President Lowell should join with the Boston lawyers who opposed Mr. Brandeis' confirmation as justice of the United States supreme court. The more closely the long report of the Senate hearings upon the charges against Mr. Brandeis is studied the more clearly must the impartial student come to the conclusion of Dr. Eliot. The burden of proving Mr. Brandeis unfit for the supreme bench rested upon the opposition. So much has been brought out in his favor that his rejection would now assume the aspect of a public misfortune, and the situation has been created by bitter and unwise opposition.

A State Income Tax

TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL—Massachusetts is to have a state income tax, if a pending bill gets through the Legislature. There has been more widespread debate of tax reform in Massachusetts than almost any other state and an income tax amendment to the state constitution was adopted by the people last fall. Now the Legislature

CENTRAL

MILWAUKEE, WIS. (Con.)

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PRINTING that's right, a card or a newspaper at THE MILWAUKEE TIMES OFFICE, 349 Grove St. Phone Han. 81.

THE CORSET SHOP—Fredericka Pluckhahn, Corsets, Waists, Petticoats, Kimonos, Brassieres, Silk Hosiery, Silk Underwear. 409 Milwaukee St.

WACKLER'S GROCERY, Walker St. and Third Ave., wants your business, wholesale and retail. Order by phone or mail.

FORT SMITH, ARK. AMERICAN LAUNDRY Phone 1300. Prompt Service—Quality Work. We Know How.

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SO. WESTERN OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. Call Holtschue's QUALITY GROCERY for Quality Groceries and Meats. Prompt service, courteous treatment. Walnut 208.

HOWE'S UNION LABEL STORE 305 W. Grand Men's Tailors and Furnishers

KERR DRY GOODS CO. Order by Mail Shipping Charges Prepaid

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VALBRACHT High Class Tailor to Ladies & Gentlemen Colored Bldg., 11 North Robinson

MUSKOGEE, OKLA. CENTRAL STATE BANK—Deposits guaranteed. Hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. 4c interest on savings accounts. Bank by mail.

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GRAHAM-SYKES COMPANY "The Store With the Big City Merchandise" For Mother, the Girls & Little Tots.

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MILINERY: SHIRTWAISTS, COLLARS NON PAREILLE MILLINERY 415 West Broadway. Phone 1621

One price to everybody 12 months in the year NEW PHOENIX CLOTHING CO. Third and Broadway.

PURE FOOD GROCERY

J. C. REDFIELD, Proprietor. Quality meat lowered to make prices cheap 232 West Okmulgee. Phones 1296-1297-3148

is putting an income tax through. There is even talk of taxing salaries down to \$1000. The only state that now does much with an income tax is Wisconsin, which raises a great part of its revenues from incomes and inheritances. To say that because the federal government imposes an income tax, therefore it is "double taxation" for a state to do likewise, is to deal in idle words. So much money must be raised. The only question is how to raise it to make the burden as fair as possible, with minimum cost of collection. In the end, all taxes are paid out of income and necessarily must be.

"WILD GARDEN" NEW ST. LOUIS FEATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A "wild garden" is being laid out at the Missouri botanical garden which will add greatly to its attractiveness. The spot selected is just back of the Italian garden, the thought being to bring out in strong contrast the architectural beauty of the pergola against the natural wildness of the new place.

There will be a brook and a pond, irregular in shape. These will be surrounded by various kinds of trees and shrubs, such as might be found in the wild parts of the Ozarks. A woodland path will lead the visitor through this bit of the virgin hills to the rear wall of the Italian garden, and on entering the latter he is suddenly transplanted from the rugged Missouri woodland to the semi-tropical beauty of Italy. The management expects to have the "wild garden" open by June 15.

Nearly 40,000 persons have visited the Shakespearean garden during the past three weeks. All the plants in this section are labeled with quotations and references to the writings of Shakespeare. Every plant, flower and shrub mentioned by him is said to be in this collection.

NEW YORK CONSIDERS DAYLIGHT PLAN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Marcus M. Marks of the borough of Manhattan yesterday called a conference of merchants and representatives of various organizations to consider the advisability of adopting in New York the plan of "turning the clock ahead an hour." He pointed out that the system has been adopted in various countries of Europe and in several cities in the United States as an economic measure "to save daylight" and reduce lighting bills.

The Distribution for the first four

months of the current year was \$13,348,238, as compared with \$8,524,514 during the corresponding 1911 period. The distribution is now at the rate of \$40,000,000 annually and a general 10 per cent wage advance for the district becomes effective from May 1. It was \$29,992,000 in 1915.

SO. WESTERN

MUSKOGEE, OKLA. (Con.)

RIGHT WAY LAUNDRY First Class Work 415 Market St. Phone 48.

THE STAR PRINTERY "Printing That's Right" Corner Third and Wall Sts. Phone 476.

WEST SIDE GROCERY and Meat Market

—Home baking. Prompt service. 114 So. 11th St. Phone 801.

TULSA, OKLA.

EXPERT CORSETIERE—Mrs. A. L. Carpenter. Howd Corsets, Spelman Petticoats. Appointments made by phone. Alta Vista Apt. 15 W. 7th. Phone 5040.

MILLINERY AND READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS in late mid-summer styles. BROCKMAN MILLINERY CO., 902 S. Main St.

OUR STORE of House Furnishings and our Display of Builders' Hardware is Complete. H. O. McCLELLAN HDW., 902 S. Main St.

AUSTIN, TEXAS PIANOS, VICTROLAS MASON & HAMILTON ORGANS J. R. REED MUSIC CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS A. HARRIS & CO. The Woman's Department Store—Everything for the gentle sex. Test our service. 1001 W. Commerce St.

ALL MEN'S FANCY SUITS AND OVERCOATS for every occasion with off. DREYFUS & SON

CLEANING AND DYING—Quality Service. Responsibility. Out-of-town orders solicited. McGUIRE CLEANING CO. Women's Wear at Moderate Prices

ORIENTAL LAUNDRY COMPANY Try Our Finest Family Wash S. W. Main 327 Phones Auto M-2301

RODGERS-MEYERS FURNITURE CO. Good Quality Home Furnishings. Furniture, Floor Coverings and Draperies of every variety. Prices most moderate.

TITCHE-GOETTINGER CO. "The Shopping Center of Dallas" Quality Goods—Perfect Service MAIL ORDERS Our Mail Order Department will carefully look after the wants of out-of-town people. We prepay charges on all orders, except those for extra heavy merchandise.

EL PASO, TEXAS MEXICAN ART and Souvenir Goods—Illustrated 50 cent extra what you "THE ART SHOP," Henry S. Beach, Importer.

WATSON'S GROCERIES ARE "Famous for Quality" JOHN B. WATSON, 210 Texas St.

HOUSTON, TEXAS ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION GIVEN AT JOSEPHINE GEORGE'S MILLINERY IMPORTED Carter Bldg., Main and Rusk

Accessories for Women EVERETT-BUELOW COMPANY 715 Main Street Mail Orders Solicited

BINZ, SETTEGAST & OLIVER INSURANCE Bldg. Building

DEALY-ADBY-ELGIN CO. MANUFACTURING STATIONERS PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS 415 West Broadway. Phone 1621

ED C. SMITH FURNITURE CO. Complete Home Furnishers Cash or easy terms. Texas, near Main.

LEVY BROS. DRY GOODS CO. South's Largest Exclusive Women's Store. Mail Orders Promptly Filled Satisfaction or Your Money Back.

WAGE PROSPERITY AMONG WORKERS OF YOUNGSTOWN

Steel Workers Getting Largest Pay for Many Years—25,000 Men Directly Affected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—According to the terms of the bi-monthly wage settlement between the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America and the Western Iron Association, certain of the affected classes of workmen will receive the highest wages paid since 1872 while others will be paid wages surpassing any received by them in recent years.

By the settlement puddlers will be paid \$7.40 a ton, as compared with \$6.60 two months ago. Finishers will be advanced from 5 to 9.2-7 per cent. About 25,000 men, employed in 40 plants scattered over the middle West and as far south as Texas, are directly affected. Wages of thousands of similar classes of workmen in non-union plants are indirectly affected, as many such non-union companies closely follow the Amalgamated association wage scale.

Puddlers have not been paid so high a rate in 44 years and then only for a very brief time and finishers not so much for many years. Several thousand workmen in this district are benefited by the wage advance which follows the market prices of the commodities they produce.

For the third successive month a new high mark has been established by the Youngstown district wage distribution, according to figures for April just announced by Youngstown banks. The April wage distribution was \$3,664,144, as compared with \$3,552,874 in March and \$3,555,514 in February. The March distribution also included the quarter million annual bonus of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company. The April, 1915, wage distribution was but \$2,321,323.

The distribution for the first four months of the current year was \$13,348,238, as compared with \$8,524,514 during the corresponding 1911 period. The distribution is now at the rate of \$40,000,000 annually and a general 10 per cent wage advance for the district becomes effective from May 1. It was \$29,992,000 in 1915.

SEATTLE, WASH.

DYEING—PANTORIUM DYE WORKS—Downtown office, 1419 Fourth Ave. Phone Main 7680. Wagon will call.

SPOKANE, WASH.

BLAKELY DRY GOODS CO.—The Store you can't find elsewhere. It tries to do Right in all things. Main 1708.

CRYSTAL LAUNDRY CO.—For Dry Cleaning, Rug and Carpet Cleaning. You can rely on the CRYSTAL. M-4000.

FURRIER—BODENACK & JACOBS Furs to order. Remodeling, repairing, storing. 830 Riverside Ave. Bldg. Phone 1000.

KEYSTONE PRINTING CO. 110 So. Lincoln. F. W. Greenberg, Prop. Printing that pleases particular people. Main 4748.

PRINTING—LUNN LITHOGRAPH CO., E. Furman, Prop. Fine Job Printing. Tel. Main 2262, 414 First Ave.

THE CRESCENT, Spokane's Greatest Store. Makes every link in the chain of friendship between the store and its patrons. Those who cannot visit the store are invited to use our Mail Order Service.

THE NEEDLECRAFT SHOP—Exclusive

Dealers in Infant Wear and Ladies' Lingerie. 122 N. Post St. near Main.

BERKELEY, CAL.

MANHATTAN LAUNDRY COMPANY Quality and Service 1812 Dwight Way Tel. Berkeley 336

WHITEY & WHITEY FUEL-EXPRESSING

2130 Dwight Way Tel. Berk. 687

SO. WESTERN

WESTERN DENVER, COL.

ANDREW MCILLAN, carpenter, general repairing. Estimates cheerfully given on bldg. work. Tel. M 5880, 4055 Williams St.

ATTRACTIVE HOTEL Near State Capitol. Newly Furnished. Exceptional Table. HOTEL AYRES, 1441 Logan St.

BENIGHT-LATCHAM CARPET CO.—Carpeting, Paper Hanging, Draperies and Window Shades. 611 Sixteenth St.

DEPARTMENT STORE—THE A. T. LEWIS & SON DRY GOODS CO., 16th and 17th Sts. The store that believes today's high performance is tomorrow's history. Mail orders given prompt and careful attention. Transportation on goods prepaid everywhere in the U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT STORE THE JOSEPH DRY GOODS CO. Believes in Honest Merchandising—Honest Advertising—Honest Prices—Honest Service—Honest Quality—Honest Value—Honest Satisfaction—Honest Success—Honest Reputation—Honest Future—Honest Hope—Honest Faith—Honest Love—Honest Respect—Honest Honor—Honest Integrity—Honest Justice—Honest Mercy—Honest Kindness—Honest Generosity—Honest Modesty—Honest Simplicity—Honest Plainness—Honest Frugality—Honest Economy—Honest Industry—Honest Diligence—Honest Persistence—Honest Endurance—Honest Patience—Honest Tolerance—Honest Forgiveness—Honest Compassion—Honest Sympathy—Honest Understanding—Honest Cooperation—Honest Teamwork—Honest Unity—Honest Harmony—Honest Peace—Honest Prosperity—Honest Happiness—Honest Contentment—Honest Satisfaction—Honest Fulfillment—Honest Achievement—Honest Success—Honest Victory—Honest Triumph—Honest Glory—Honest Honor—Honest Fame—Honest Wealth—Honest Power—Honest Influence—Honest Respect—Honest Esteem—Honest Admiration—Honest Appreciation—Honest Gratitude—Honest Love—Honest 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World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

STOCK MARKET BECOMES DULL AND IRREGULAR

Some of the Specialties Move Over Erratic Course and Standard Issues Are Inactive—Mexican Petroleum Prominent

Some of the automobile issues that have been so strong in the New York stock market lately were heavy in the fore part of the session today. Standard Oil moved down more than a point from yesterday's closing level. Maxwell common was off nearly a point at one time, but rallied a fraction.

The general list was rather inclined to sag and it was irregular, but net price changes were not large as a rule. Crucible Steel lost a large fraction. International Mercantile Marine preferred became weak soon after the opening, but it recovered from its low point. Reading advanced a point and then eased off slightly.

Boston's stock market was desultory and about steady.

New York stocks continued irregular as the session progressed and the local list held quiet. Maxwell common grew firmer in New York.

The New York market lapsed into a dull, irregular trading affair before midday. Reading, after opening up 1/4 at 103, receded to 102 1/2 and then sold off 104. Mexican Petroleum opened off 1/2 at 109 1/2 and after receding to 109 1/4 advanced more than a point. Tennessee Copper opened unchanged at 4 1/2 and dropped to 4 1/4. U. S. Rubber opened up 1/2 at 56 and advanced more than a point further.

U. S. Smelting on the local exchange opened unchanged at 7 3/4, improved to 7 1/2 and declined a point before midday. American Zinc opened off 1/4 at 87, improved 1/2 and then dropped to 85.

Few price changes of importance occurred in the early afternoon trading. The tone was quiet and steady at the beginning of the last hour.

New York total sales, 392,500 shares; \$7,734,000 bonds.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

BOSTON & MAINE			
	1916	1915	1914
Operating revenue	\$4,447,447	\$3,811,475	\$3,811,475
Net income	370,113	408,208	408,208
NEW YORK & N. H.			
	1916	1915	1914
Operating revenue	\$2,008,110	\$1,845,002	\$1,845,002
Net income	2,707,393	3,511,003	3,511,003

APRIL TRADE FIGURES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American exports in April reached a total of \$404,300,000, which is \$6,500,000 less than the record figure of March. Imports for April amounted to \$217,800,000, or \$4,200,000 more than for March. The favorable trade balance for April was \$186,500,000, being \$2,300,000 larger than that for April, 1915.

DRY GOODS PRICES ADVANCE

CHICAGO, Ill.—New prices by mills show further advance in wool dress goods, rugs, knit goods and other lines, says the John V. Farwell Company. Manufacturers are paying sharp advances in wages and have difficulty finding men. There seems to be no feature tending to show wool market will decline.

CLEARING HOUSE

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

	1916	1915
Exchanges	\$32,945,951	\$28,812,239
Balances	2,692,105	1,729,182

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance of \$91,021.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Foreign exchange quiet. Demand sterling 4.75 3/16, cables 4.76 1/2; franc cables 5.92 1/2, checks 5.92 1/2; reichsmarks 76 1/2 and 76 1/2; lire 6.34 1/2 and 6.35 1/2.

SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sugar market. Continued dull and unchanged; spot Cuba raws quoted at 6.27c, and fine granulated at 7.75c to 7.85c.

LOCOMOTIVE BIDS SOUGHT

The Russian government is asking for prices on 600 locomotives. The Canadian Locomotive Company is said to be preparing bids on this new order.

WEATHER

(Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau)

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair tonight and Saturday, moderate north to northeast winds.

For New England: Fair tonight and Saturday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

	8 a. m.	10 a. m.	12 noon	2 p. m.
Boston	61	64	68	73
New York	61	64	68	73

IN OTHER CITIES
(S. a. m.)

Albany	52	New Orleans	78
Buffalo	50	New York	61
Chicago	70	Philadelphia	68
Cincinnati	74	Pittsburgh	68
Cleveland	48	Portland, Me.	50
Des Moines	74	Portland, Ore.	50
Jacksonville	70	San Francisco	50
Kansas City	62	St. Louis	74
Nantucket	62	Washington	72

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises.....4:31; High water, 7:00 a. m.; 7:18 p. m.
Length of day.....14:30; Moon rises.....1:31 a. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:30 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Express	139	139	139	139
Alaska Gold	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Al-Chal Mf Co	27	28	27	28
Al-Chal Mf Co pf 82	82	82	82	82
Am Beet Sugar	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Am Can	57	57	56 1/2	56 1/2
Am Can pf	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Am Car Fr	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am Coal Prod	158 1/2	160 1/2	153 1/2	159
Am H & L	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am Ice Sec Co	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am Lined Oil	22 1/2	22 1/2	22	22
Am Loco	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Am Loco pf	102	102	102	102
*Am Smelting	100 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am Smelt A pf	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Steel Fr	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am Sugar	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am Sugar pf	118	118	118	118
Am Tel & Tel	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Am Woolen	45	45	45	45
Am Woolen pf	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W Paper pf	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Am Zinc	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Anaconda	85 1/2	85 1/2	85	85
Atchinson	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Atchinson pf	101	101	101	101
Baldwin Loco	90 1/2	90 1/2	88	89
Baldwin Loco pf 110	110	110	110	110
Balt & Ohio	91 1/2	92	91 1/2	91 1/2
Batopilas	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Brooklyn R T	87	87 1/2	87	87 1/2
B F Goodrich	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
B F Goodrich pf	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Butte & Super	94	94	93	93 1/2
Cal Petroleum	23 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Can Pacific	179 1/2	179 1/2	179 1/2	179 1/2
Cent Leather	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Chandler Motor	104 1/2	104 1/2	103	103
Ches & Ohio	63 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
C M & St Paul	98 1/2	98 1/2	98	98
C M & St Paul pf	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Chi R I & Pac	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Chi R I & Pac pf	130 1/2	130 1/2	130	130
Chino Copper	53 1/2	53 1/2	53	53
C C C & St L pf	82	82	82	82
Chu Peabody	73	73 1/2	73	73 1/2
Col Fuel	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Col Fuel pf	30	30	30	30
Col South	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Con Can	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Con Can pf	111	111	111	111
Con Gas	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Con Prod	193 1/2	193 1/2	193 1/2	193 1/2
Cub Steel	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Cruc Am Sug	220	220	220	220
Denver pf	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Det U Railways	112	112	112	112
Doming Mining	26 1/2	26 1/2	26	26
Erie	39 1/2	39 1/2	39	39
Erie 1st pf	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
F M & S pf	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Gen Electric	171 1/2	171 1/2	171	171
Gen Chem pf	116	116	116	116
Granby Mining	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	41 1/2	41 1/2	41	41
Gt Nor pf	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Greene Can	47	47	47	47
Gulf States	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Gulf States pf	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Gulf States 2 pf	78 1/2	78 1/2	78	78
Harv Corp	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Ill Cent	104 1/2	104 1/2	104	104
Inspiration	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Int Con Corp	18 1/2	18 1/2	18	18
Int Con Corp pf	76	76	75 1/2	75 1/2
Int Mer Mar	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Int Mer Mar pf	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Inter Nickel Ct	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Inter Paper	11	11 1/2	11	11 1/2
Int Paper pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Kan City St	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Kellogg Tires	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
Kennecott Cop	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Laclede Steel	72	72	70 1/2	70 1/2
Lee R & T Ct	51	51	49 1/2	50 1/2
Lehigh Valley	79 1/2	80	79 1/2	80
Long Island	30	30	30	30
May Co	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Max Motor	86	87 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Maxwell 1st pf	90	90 1/2	90	90
Maxwell 2d pf	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Mex Petrol	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Miami	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Mon Power	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Mo K & T	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mo K & T pf	12	12	12	12
Mo Pacific	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Mo Pac Ct	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Nat Biscuit	121	121 1/2	121	121 1/2
Nat C & S	75	75	75	75
Nat C & S pf	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Nat Enamel	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Nat Lead	66 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
Nevada Con	18	18	17 1/2	17 1/2
N Y Air Brake	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
N Y Central	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
N Y C & St L	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
NYNH & H	61 1/2	61 1/2	61	61
Norfolk So	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
N & W	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Northern Pac	114	114	113 1/2	113 1/2
Ontario Silver	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
O & W	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Pennsylvania	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
PCC & St L	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Pitts Coal	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Pitts Steel pf	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Pressed Steel	47	47	47	47
Press Steel pf	100	100	100	100
Ray Con	23	23	23	23
Reading	103	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Republic I & S	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Repub I & S pf	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Amely	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Rumely pf	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Ry Steel Sp	41 1/2	41 1/2	41	41
Seab Air Line	16 1/2	16 1/2	16	16
Sears-Roebuck	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2
Shattuck Ark	32	32	31 1/2	31 1/2
Sloss-Shef	54	54	54	54

BOSTON CUB

	High	Low	Last
American Oil	22c	21c	22c
Bay State Gas	15c	13c	15c
Bingham	15	14 1/2	15
Boston Arizona	15c	2 1/2	15c
Boston Corbin	75c	75c	75c
Boston Ely	50c	50c	50c
Boston Montana	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Butte London	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Calaveras	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Calumet-Corbin	5c	5c	5c
Cash Boy	8c	8c	8c
Champion	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Chief	2c	2c	2c
Cons Arizona	15c	15c	15c
Cons Copper Mines	25c	25c	25c
Crown Reserve	50c	50c	50c
Crystal Copper	80c	77c	80c
Dallas Daily	15c	13c	15c
D & B Mines	35c	35c	35c
East Bluebell	25c	25c	25c
Emma	67c	67c	67c
First National Copper	5	4 3/4	4 3/4
Fortuna	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Goldfield Cons	32c	31c	32c
Gold Lake	82c	81c	82c
Hegulees	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Homa Oil	85c	80c	85c
Humboldt	17c	17c	17c
Iron Cap pref	7	6 1/2	6 1/2
Jerome	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
La Rose	60	60c	60c
Majestic	78c	78c	78c
Manhattan Transit	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Marsh Mining	17c	17c	17c
Mexican Metals	24c	24c	24c
Midway	40c	40c	40c
Molave Tungsten	7	6 1/2	6 1/2
Mothers Lode	33c	31c	32c
New Cornelia	14c	14c	14c
Nevada Douglas	21c	14c	14c
Nixon	14c	14c	14c
Rilla Mining Co.	98c	85c	85c
Silver Pick	12c	11c	12c
Union	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
United Verde Ex.	27	26 1/2	27
Zinc	2 1/2	2	2 1/2

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TAKING STOCK OF TRADE AND FINANCIAL SITUATION

Government Authority Says Economic Future of United States Rests Squarely on Success of Foreign Commerce — Takes Cheerful View

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"There is an increasing tendency these days to take stock of our industrial, commercial, and financial situation," said Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, in an address Thursday before the Southern Wholesale Grocers Association at Memphis. "It is a most encouraging tendency, for in the not far distant future we are going to be put to a great test—perhaps a greater test than that which we passed so successfully during the dark days that followed the declaration of war. We are now, or should be, thinking of the great adjustment. It is stock-taking time."

"Questions are being asked on all sides. What is our actual condition here at home? asks a cautious banker. How much exaggeration is there in all this talk about prosperity? asks a manufacturer who doesn't always believe even when he sees. A great many of our business friends are trying to find out what the return of peace will mean to our industries. They want to know if their war business will be cut off in a day and if there will be a flood of cheap goods from Europe and Asia? There also seems to exist in some quarters a question as to the prudence of the foreign trade we have won. Some folks seem to question our ability to hold it after the war is over."

"Now I won't pretend to be able to finally settle all these questions. But I shall attempt to emphasize some of the important points which I think should be emphasized at this time. I hope to be able to slightly illuminate a discussion of these matters. They are points that have a direct bearing on the industry and commerce of this country."

"The prosperity of the United States is almost unprecedented. All parts of the country are sharing in the advantages of a great production, of high prices, and continually increasing profits. Our products even at high prices are in great demand, not only at home but abroad as well. The best indices of the domestic prosperity of the United States are the railway earnings, production of pig iron, building operations, bank clearances, and a study of the statistics relating to each of these lines at the present time will quickly reveal the reality of our prosperity."

"Enormous as has been the increase in our domestic trade, that increase is scarcely to be compared with the increase in our foreign trade. The mere statement that our foreign trade in the calendar year 1915 amounted to \$5,333,000,000 as compared with our total foreign trade in 1913 of \$4,277,000,000 means little or nothing to the layman. At the present rate our foreign trade will amount to \$6,300,000,000 for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1916. To be told, however, that our exports have increased from \$2,484,000,000 in the calendar year 1913, to \$3,555,000,000 in 1915 may be a more tangible idea. It certainly has a significance to every one of us when we consider these exports consist of cotton, wheat, corn, flour, iron and steel, coal, lumber, agricultural implements, boots and shoes, cotton goods, woolen goods, canned goods, and a host of others. It is also worth while for us to keep in mind the fact that these goods which are exported are grown in the same fields with the products which remain in the United States, are mined from the same mines, are cut from the same forests, are smelted in the same blast furnaces, are manufactured in the same factories, are hauled on the same railways, and it is only when they have reached the seaboard that they cease to be a part of our domestic trade and are then sent to foreign countries."

"Astounding as it may appear to those who do not know the facts," said Dr. Pratt, "the increase in the exports of munitions has actually been less than the increase in the amount of secondary war supplies exported or the items that have no direct relations whatever to the war. As a matter of fact the largest increase in exports has occurred in the groups which might be called secondary war supplies, and those articles which have no direct connection with the war. The smallest increase in actual amount has taken place in the direct munitions of war. The actual amount of increase in the direct exports of munitions of war to belligerent countries for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1915, was approximately \$153,000,000. The actual increase in exports of secondary war supplies to the belligerent countries for the same period amounted to approximately \$155,000,000, while the total amount of increase of exports which have no direct relation to the activities of belligerent nations and of all other products to belligerent and to neutral nations has amounted to approximately \$188,000,000."

"Still further and one of our most important items has been the increase in the exports to nations outside the war zone. These facts indicate that for the very latest period on which figures are obtainable our exports to Canada have increased by 32.6 per cent, to Central America by 31.9 per cent, to South America by 32.8 per cent, to Australia by 17.5 per cent, to Africa by 51.5 per cent, and to Russia and Asia and Japan by 135 per cent."

"The increase in our exports to countries entirely outside the war zone is the really significant lesson drawn by these statistics. Our trade to Europe, caused by the war perhaps, has in-

creased. We can't get away from that fact, but it is more important and has deeper meaning than our trade with countries only indirectly affected by the war has increased and that that increase has been a very considerable one."

In conclusion Dr. Pratt made the following cheerful forecast of what peace will mean for the business of the country:

"Our economic future rests squarely on the success of our foreign trade. The success of our foreign trade rests squarely on our ability to compete in the neutral markets of the world with our past and future European competitors. I believe that the logic of the situation and the experience which past conflicts has taught us points certainly and unmistakably in that direction. American manufacturers and exporters who are closest to the firing line are those who are most confident that we will retain and extend our foreign trade. There seems to be, therefore, that with the proper care and with sufficient preparedness financially, industrially, and commercially that we will become the most important factor in world commerce."

"It seems to me that the evidence also points to a period of continued prosperity in the United States. He would indeed be an unwise prophet who would attempt to predict the exact effect of the cessation of hostilities in Europe upon the United States. We can face these consequences with courage and optimism founded upon facts. We must not forget the increased cost of production in Europe. We must not forget the immense advantage which we will have in accumulated stores of capital. We must not forget that we have a scientific banking system which will probably prevent the recurrence of serious financial panics. We should not forget that we have acquired prestige and good will in the markets of the world, markets which formerly knew us not and of which we knew less. We must not forget that we have acquired an international point of view in political as well as in commercial affairs. These are considerations which should give us the greatest courage in looking forward to the result of the European war. We face the situation whatever it may be with the knowledge that we are better prepared than ever before. The facts seem to indicate that if we are properly prepared, the United States will experience a period of prosperity and expansion in trade at home and abroad."

MONTREAL BOARD MAY SPLIT SHARES

MONTREAL, Que.—Now that prices of a number of Canadian stocks have gone to new high levels, brokers feel that trading is being carried on under no small disadvantage. Montreal Power is now selling at \$250 so that it becomes somewhat of an undertaking for many traders to purchase a board lot. As for the broker, he handles the transaction and makes banking arrangements for the same commission as if the shares were selling at a low price. Many other stocks are selling at a high price, and brokers would welcome action which would have effect of splitting up the shares. Such a movement is already under way and will, no doubt, be applied to a number of high priced issues. The means employed will vary in different instances. Trading has ceased almost entirely in a few issues, the explanation offered being that sufficient stock is not available to make a market with the shares as high as they are now.

SUBMARINE SIGNAL'S DIVIDEND POLICY

The declaration of a dividend of 3 per cent (75 cents a share) by the Submarine Signal Company follows a similar declaration a little less than six months ago. Although the company does not designate this a semi-annual dividend, it may be assumed that the stock is placed on a 6 per cent basis. Dividends were inaugurated a year ago with the declaration of 2 per cent and 5 per cent was paid out of 1915 earnings. It is the intention of the directors to pay dividends as earnings warrant and as these are at present running they fully justify 6 per cent dividends. In the year ended Dec. 31 last the company earned about 15 per cent on the \$1,679,750 stock, before providing for depreciation of patents. Earnings this year are fully as large as those of 1915.

CANADIAN BANK SHOWING

OTTAWA, Ont.—The principal items in the monthly statement of the Canadian chartered banks compare:

	1916	1915
Circulation	\$119,233,330	\$96,288,388
Demand deposits	\$402,080,055	\$37,325,397
Notice deposits	\$748,939,957	\$97,073,124
Deposits elsewhere	\$192,041,591	\$104,210,620
Gold	\$6,336,508	\$4,138,717
Domestic notes	\$147,479,821	\$136,717,633
Call loans in Can.	\$2,527,448	\$8,598,095
Call loans elsewhere	\$147,144,443	\$121,522,971
Current loans in Can.	\$777,764,682	\$629,931,551
Current loans elsewhere	\$7,008,965	\$7,705,039

NEW GERMAN LOAN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Negotiations have virtually been completed between Germany and a New York banking house for a new offering in this market of \$10,000,000 6 per cent German government notes.

SAYS COMMODITY PRICES TWENTY PER CENT HIGHER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—While prosperity appears to prevail in nearly every line of business, the continued rise in prices is a matter which has so far escaped proper attention. At least, it is not being given the importance it should as an economic factor. It cannot be denied, if the movement continues, it must exert a baneful influence on business activity, to ultimately arrest expansion. President McGarrath of Mechanics & Metals National Bank, discussing this phase of the situation, says:

"At the moment, conditions in the United States favor continued trade activity. Bank clearings are in excess of all previous records for the season, indicating clearly the momentum under which business is moving. Influences opposed to large activity appear to be impotent for the time to exercise restraint; none the less, there is one of these influences which we think sufficiently important to warrant special attention."

"I refer to the steady rise in commodity prices. Compared with the period before the war, costs have increased all the way from 10 to several hundred per cent. A standard index number names 146.2 as the average price level of a group of American materials on May 1, as compared with 126.6 on the corresponding date last year, and 120.7 on Aug. 1, 1914. This means that in less than two years commodity prices in the United States have moved up, on an average, more than 20 per cent."

"There is no possible way of determining whether prices have gone as high as they are going to go; scarcity of supplies, shortage of labor, Europe's military necessities and freight congestion all contribute to exert a powerful lifting force on values. But prices cannot go on rising indefinitely without affecting new orders, at least for domestic consumption. It is encouraging to note, in this connection, that the business community is not seeking by hasty and unnecessary buying to cover itself against a further rise in prices. Inevitably buying at this time would invite prices to a level where all but the most necessities buyers of goods would withdraw from the market."

PROJECT OF THE NEW ROTTERDAM COTTON EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The new Rotterdam cotton exchange, which has active support of Dutch bankers, importers and spinners, wants to do business directly with New Orleans, Savannah and Galveston and to eliminate intermediary markets of Liverpool and Bremen.

Before the war Rotterdam always shipped indirectly, and in fact all spinners in northern European countries got their cotton via England or Germany. Since the war began Rotterdam has been steadily growing as the clearing house for cotton to Scandinavian countries and after the war it is planned that Rotterdam shall become a cotton shipping center for continental Europe.

Representatives of the Rotterdam exchange are in this country to arrange the direct shipment plan and, backed as the exchange is by the biggest financial interests in Holland, the project has met with approval in American cotton exporting centers.

Holland expects to become the cotton distributing center for sections along the Rhine, and as far south as Switzerland. The Holland-American line, which has regular connections with New Orleans as one of its chief American ports, is preparing to take care of the cotton movement to Europe out of that port after the war, and is building a great shed on its wharves in Rotterdam for cotton from southern ports. Business men in Rotterdam are building a large warehouse in which the cotton may be stored prior to distribution.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Dutch government is said to have purchased in this country 50,000 sacks of flour for immediate delivery.

Price of gasoline has been reduced in Oklahoma two cents a gallon to 23 cents, tank wagon basis.

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., reports net earnings for period from Jan. 1 to April 19 of \$1,073,851.

Fifty-six employees of Montgomery Ward & Co., in service 25 years, each will receive a bonus of five shares of the company's stock.

Yves Guyot, French economist, cables: "One of the most surprising things at present is to see uniformity French market prices maintain, how slight decline has been, and how large amount of business is, considering the circumstances—all this following these months of frightful battle before Verdun, the battle in which without doubt the final die of the war is being in part cast."

STANDARD OIL 100 P. C. DIVIDEND

CLEVELAND, O.—Stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio have authorized a stock dividend of \$3,500,000, or 100 per cent. Action was also taken to increase the capitalization of the company from \$3,500,000 to \$7,000,000. The company's action was based on a surplus Dec. 31 of \$6,749,000.

COPPER EXPORTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Copper metal exports: Week ended May 25 2902 tons, decrease 1288 tons; month May to date 13,971 tons, decrease 14,877 tons.

ACTIVITY IN MOTOR STOCKS IS RENEWED

Continues Heavy Demand for Cars, Expectation of Larger Dividends Probably Responsible for Strength of Shares

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Continuance of demand for motor cars in this country and from abroad and either approach or realization of increased distributions to stockholders have occasioned another period of activity and strength in motor shares. Willys-Overland, Chandler, Chevrolet and Saxon have within a few days registered new high records. General Motors has advanced 115 points from its low this year, Studebaker 25 points, Maxwell 30 points and Peerless 7 points. The following shows the recovery from lows of this year of some of the principal motor stocks on stock exchange and curb, with high and low prices of 1915. In all cases except Studebaker and Peerless, the figures given as "recent high" are the high points of the year. Studebaker sold at 167 and Peerless at 32 in January:

	Recent	High	Low	Adv.	High	Low
General Motors	520	405	115	558	82	
Willys-Overland	278	199	79	268	87	
Studebaker	146	121	25	167	53	
Maxwell	89	57	32	92	15	
Chandler	105	88	17	102	77	
Chevrolet	218	115	13	157	93	
Saxon	85	60	23	77	61	
Peerless	27	27	7	49	28	

General Motors is closing an exceptionally prosperous year. Indications are that net for the year which ends July 31 will be upward of \$25,000,000, equivalent to more than 145 per cent on the \$16,505,783 common stock compared with \$1 per cent last year.

The remarkable record of earnings is shown below:

	Surp. for com.	%
1916	\$24,000,000	146%
1915	13,408,000	81
1914	6,201,055	37
1913	6,110,937	39
1912	2,856,082	17

*Estimated.

Willys-Overland, to enable a broader market in its common stock, is shortly to issue four shares of \$25 for each present \$100 share. It is expected that net this year on a 200,000-car production will aggregate close to \$20,000,000, which would work out about \$20 a share on the new \$25 shares. Earnings in 1915 were 42 per cent on the \$21,000,000 common stock.

Willys-Overland has been paying a 6 per cent cash rate, and in 1915 distributed 5 per cent in stock in addition. It is understood that at July meeting directors will increase the cash rate and declare another stock dividend.

Studebaker Corporation on output of 75,000 cars this year, helped by an increase in price of the four-cylinder car of \$30 and of the six-cylinder model of \$35 is expected to show as large profits per car as in 1915, which would result in total profits for 1916 approximately as large as in 1915, when \$13,000,000 of war orders were filled. This would mean about \$8,000,000 for the common stock.

	Surp. for com.	%
1916	\$8,000,000	25%
1915	8,236,280	25.5
1914	3,751,613	14.2
1913	1,904,877	3.6
1912	1,666,818	5.9

*Estimated.

Surplus for 1916 is computed on \$30,000,000 common as at present outstanding. In former years common stock was \$27,931,000.

Maxwell Motor profits have been running at a rate to indicate upward of \$5,000,000 for fiscal year to end July 31, and output is scheduled to total about 70,000 cars. Profits at this rate would allow for 7 per cent dividends being paid on \$14,029,136 first preferred, the amount to be outstanding when all warrants are converted, 6 per cent requirements on second preferred, and leave about 27 per cent on the common. Interests close to the company expect the 6 per cent rate on second preferred will be established as soon as the year's results are at hand.

Chandler Motor is one of the newcomers, having been formed last fall. Its output will be more than 15,000 cars this year, compared with 5000 last year, and profits are expected of better than 25 per cent on the \$7,000,000 stock. The stock as of April 1 was placed on a 6 per cent basis, and it is expected that on Saturday the rate will be increased.

Chevrolet Motor has been the "star performer" in the recent motor market, and has advanced 130 points since January. Production this year will be 95,000 cars, and plans are being made for output of 150,000 for 1917. Profits are indicated for 1916 of upwards of \$8,000,000, which would work out about 40 per cent on the stock.

Saxon Motor in year to end June 30 will show better than 20 per cent on its \$6,000,000 stock. Output will total about 27,000 cars this year, compared with 12,000 last year. May will be a record month, with a production in excess of 3045 cars turned out in April. The stock this month was placed on a 6 per cent dividend basis, and it is planned to shortly apply to list it on the New York stock exchange.

Peerless this year will earn about \$12 a share on \$10,000,000 stock, which is slightly better than last year. Continuance of this earning power is expected to result in inauguration of dividends in the near future. Plants are working to capacity.

CALIFORNIA OIL TRADE SITUATION MUCH IMPROVED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Substantial improvement has taken place in California oil trade conditions in the last few months because of increased demand for fuel and refined oils. Notwithstanding that all leading companies have pursued an aggressive drilling campaign to meet the increased demand for oil, prices have continued upward and producers there are now talking of \$1 crude oil. Price now is about 60 cents a barrel.

The present are the most satisfactory conditions in the California oil fields and industry in several years. While the record of the California companies generally has been unfavorable, largely because of excessive competitive conditions, two companies stand out as unusually successful—Standard Oil Company of California and Associated Oil Company, the last named owned by Southern Pacific.

Because of superior management and large resources these two companies have been able to make a great deal of progress in face of conditions against which other companies have not been able to make headway. As a result, both Standard Oil Company and Associated are ranked with the best oil companies of the country. Standard Oil of California was the first of the Standard subsidiaries to reach the capital size of the original Standard Oil Company of New Jersey—\$100,000,000. Associated Oil Company on Dec. 31 last showed current assets exceeding current liabilities by \$5,890,800, of which amount \$2,433,170 was in cash.

Associated is a complete oil concern, being engaged in producing, refining and marketing of oil. It is known its earnings are running much in excess of a year ago, and it is claimed this year's showing will be the best made by the company.

Although other California companies are less favorably known than these two, a few are among the largest oil concerns in the world. The Royal Dutch Shell is a world-wide company, and is the largest competitor of Standard Oil Company. It has made little headway in California, however, notwithstanding an expenditure of from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 in breaking into the Pacific field.

The other widely known company is the California Petroleum Company, which owns what is regarded as some of the best oil lands in the state and in Mexico. Earnings of this company in the last half of present year will show a substantial improvement over the corresponding period of 1915 and the showing for the year as a whole is expected to be much better than in 1915.

WIRE INDUSTRY IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Preliminary statement of 1914 census of the wire industry shows reports were received from 98 wire drawing establishments in 1914, total products of which were valued at \$172,600,587. The wire products comprise 2,465,383 tons (of 2000 pounds) of steel and iron wire and manufactures of wire, valued at \$116,215,503; 135,437 tons of copper wire, insulated copper wire and woven and fabricated wire products, valued at \$42,928,550; 39,614,500 pounds of brass wire and wire products, valued at \$6,366,342; 740,244 pounds of German silver wire, valued at \$238,078; and wire of other metals and alloys—bronze, zinc, nickel and nickel alloys, and copper-clad steel—to the value of \$1,251,415.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, May 26)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Buffalo—E. F. Meister of W. H. Walker & Co., R. A. A. Brooklyn—S. G. Gilman of Redford Co., U. S. Chicago—S. W. Stevens of Sears Roebuck & Co., Thoron. Chicago—W. J. Murphy; Thorndike. Evansville—A. C. Schmitt; U. S. Hartsville, S. C.—E. D. Summer; Essex. Havana—Francisco Turro of Turro & Co., Essex. Havana—G. W. J. J. Murphy; Thorndike. Havana—J. C. Cuto; Essex. Havana—V. Perez; Essex. Kansas City—H. R. Barton of McElwain. Barton Shoe Co.; Tour. Louisville—H. S. Honaker; U. S. New York—A. Abramowitz; U. S. New York—P. W. Downing of Chas. Williams Stores; Essex. Pittsburgh—P. W. Hamilton of Rosenbaum & Co.; U. S. Porto Rico—J. B. Alvarez; U. S. Richmond—J. H. Patterson, Jr., of S. Putney Shoe Co.; Tour. San Francisco—Isaac Gardner; U. S. Savannah—M. Blumenthal; U. S. Utica—P. J. Bowne of Bowne Gauss Shoe Co.

LEATHER BUYERS

Christiania, Norway—Otto Kr. Bruun; friends. Cincinnati—Mr. Pathe of Cincinnati Shoe Co.; Tour. Rochester, N. Y.—A. C. Hatch; U. S. St. Hyacinthe, Can.—J. H. Bernard; U. S. Sydney, Australia—W. H. Card and R. Martin; Essex. (The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 160 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

CATTLE PRICES HIGH

CHICAGO, Ill.—Bullocks sold Wednesday at \$10.75, compared with previous May record of \$9.65. One drove of 1800 fat steers changed hands at about \$250,000.

Wardrobe and Sawaco Writing Papers and Cards give complete satisfaction. 57-61 Franklin Street.

OPERATION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKING SYSTEM

Member of the Board Tells Bankers They Must Not Expect Rates to Remain as Easy as They Have Been —How Course of Money Market Will Be Influenced

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A. C. Miller, member of the federal reserve board, speaking before the Missouri Bankers Association here delivered an interesting review of the operation of the federal reserve banks and the part they may be expected to play in the future. Referring to interest rates Mr. Miller told bankers they must not expect that discount rates will always remain as easy as they have been.

"The rates which have been maintained by the reserve banks throughout the past year or more," said Mr. Miller, "are probably not to be regarded as normal, except in a temporary sense. Conditions of the past year and a half have admittedly been extraordinary and have created toward easy conditions in the credit markets of the country. When we have absorbed the immense volume of potential credit set free by the new banking reform and are no longer subject to the depressing influence on rates exercised by the great influx of gold which we have had it is certain rates will advance."

"How soon demand will catch up with supply can only be conjectured; so, too, is conjecture what the normal rate of discount will be when demand and supply of loanable funds are more nearly in equilibrium. Much will depend upon what is one of the most difficult of the war's effects to forecast, namely, the effect of interruption and suspension of a large part of the customary commerce and industry of the European world and destruction of an untold amount of industrial capital, upon the permanent interest rate. In the long run the interest rate on fixed investments is bound to influence short term money rates. In the long run, too, there will be a tendency for both investment rates and commercial rates in leading financial centers of the world to move toward a common level. The course of the money market in this country is, therefore, bound to be in very considerable degree influenced by the course of the leading money markets of Europe."

"I am under no illusion with respect to the function of the reserve banks in our credit system, nor any with respect

to the federal reserve board's position and power as to ultimate authority in determination of discount rates. The federal reserve act has invested the board with extensive powers in fixing of discount rates, but it has also charged the board with responsibility of seeing to it that rates are so fixed as to accommodate commerce and business, thus indicating that the fixing of discount rates is an exercise of economic and business judgment, not an arbitrary choice."

"No body of men in my opinion would be competent to shape the policies or guide the destinies of our new banking system who did not realize that the determination of discount rates at their proper levels was more a matter of wise application of economic law than of hasty or careless experimentation with statute law; a question of conditions affecting demand and supply of loanable funds, present and prospective, as reflected in the market for short term commercial loans. The reserve banks will therefore show wisdom in recommending, and the federal reserve board will show wisdom in sanctioning, only such rates as correctly interpret the trend of business and credit conditions and needs, so as, in a genuine sense, to accommodate commerce and business."

"For the federal reserve system is not above or beyond economic law. "There is a magic in the federal reserve system but it is no venture in financial alchemy. It cannot make something out of nothing, nor for any length of time, and except at cost of serious injury to the movement of the country's industry, maintain rates out of line with the natural economic trend. It would be poor policy, at any time, to favor present business at the expense of calculable future needs or requirements, nor should accommodation be withheld from present business because of over-solicitude or fear for possible future requirements. Such rates would be too low, in the one case too high; but the error committed and its mischievous effects would usually not become manifest until the results were well beyond control."

GOOD SHOWING FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC STOCK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Estimated on 10 months' earnings, Southern Pacific promises surplus for stock of at least 11 per cent in fiscal year to end June 30, compared with 7.2 per cent in 1915 and 7.5 per cent in 1914.

April gross increase of \$2,187,237 resulted from \$2,394,838 gain in freight traffic, with only \$185,784 decrease in passenger revenue in comparison with heavy travel during the exposition.

April net increase of \$1,303,707 shows a good proportion of gross gain saved. Transportation expenses increased \$523,631, but the lines have been brought back into prime condition, with repairs of flood damage completed so that maintenance of way increased only \$39,944 and maintenance of equipment \$206,882.

Gross for 10 months of \$120,246,215 shows a gain of \$18,936,436 over last year. Even with increased maintenance of \$5,056,772 on way and \$1,988,319 on equipment in 10 months, 10 months' net is not only \$9,836,106 greater than previous year, but \$1,887,024 above the previous record. Part of this is due to operating efficiency, as transportation expenses for 10 months were only \$2,894,037 more than in 1915, so that the big gain in traffic was handled at a transportation cost of less than 16 per cent of gross.

SAILINGS TO SOUTH AMERICA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Next month W. R. Grace & Co. are to establish regular sailings from San Francisco to ports of the west side of South America. The steamers Colusa and Santa Cruz are to be made ready for this service.

GENERAL PETROLEUM COMPANY

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The reorganized General Petroleum Company, capitalized at \$16,702,400 has been incorporated here. There are 134,902 common and 32,122 7 per cent preferred shares, par value \$100 each.

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BOOK

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

COLLEGE TRACK AND FIELD MEET TO OPEN TODAY

Preliminary Events in Forty-First Annual Championship Games of Intercollegiate A. A. A. Take Place This Afternoon

With the leading college track and field athletes of the East and representatives from the Pacific coast and Michigan competing, the preliminary events in the forty-first annual championship meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America take place this afternoon in the Harvard Stadium.

Eleven events will be run off this afternoon as follows: 100-yard dash, 880-yard run, 120-yard hurdles, 440-yard dash, 220-yard hurdles, 220-yard dash, putting 16-pound shot, throwing 16-pound hammer, running high and broad jumps and pole vault. No preliminary heats will be held in the two other events on the program—the one and two-mile runs.

Twenty-four colleges in 11 different states and the District of Columbia have entered 706 athletes in the meet. New England is represented by Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, Colby, Dartmouth, Harvard, M. I. T. and Yale. The Middle Atlantic states have as entrants, Columbia, Cornell, Georgetown, Haverford, Johns Hopkins, Lafayette, New York University, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Princeton, Rutgers, Swarthmore and Syracuse. Michigan is the sole entrant from the middle West, while California and Leland Stanford, Jr., University come from the Pacific coast.

The University of Maine will not be represented in the meet as the executive committee of the association decided, at the meeting held at the Copley Plaza last evening, that it had no authority to act. The entries were received after the official closing time and it would take a vote of the association to receive them. This bars out five athletes who were generally regarded as sure point winners. They are C. A. Rice in the two sprints, F. A. French, hurdler and high jumper; W. H. Allen, shot put, G. C. Palmer, high jumper, and R. W. Bell, mile runner.

The question of the amateur standing of Capt. J. E. Meredith of the University of Pennsylvania was also considered. It was stated that he had involved his amateur standing by writing special articles for newspapers. The committee decided that he was an amateur and eligible to compete.

It was also voted to hold the next cross-country championship race Nov. 25 at New Haven under the auspices of the Yale Athletic Association. It was also voted that Meredith House, the freshman on the Leland Stanford, Jr., University team was not eligible to compete this year because he had won a prize in an open meet.

All of the out-of-town athletes arrived in Boston some time yesterday. The largest squad to come was that which is to represent Cornell. Trainer Moakley bringing no less than 36 men. It appears to be one of the best balanced track teams ever turned out at Ithaca, and is a decided favorite to win the championship.

Eighteen men make up the University of Pennsylvania squad, but outside of Captain Meredith, who is expected to win the quarter and half mile races, and possibly make new records for the events, the squad is not up to the average Red and Blue team.

Trainer Stephen Farrell has brought on 15 men to represent the University of Michigan, and they expect to pick up a number of points. Capt. H. L. Smith is claimed to be in championship form and out to defend his titles in the 100 and 220-yard championships. Carroll, Uffer, Simmons and Cross are other athletes in this squad who are expected to win points for the Wolverines.

Yale has a fine squad ready to pick up points for the Blue, and Captain Oler expects his team to finish well up in the standing. He should win at least eight points himself, with Overton and Farwell each picking up more than five.

WEST POINT OFF FOR ANNAPOLIS

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Twenty-four cadets, comprising the West Point baseball squad, accompanied by Coach Strang and Lieut. J. L. Devers, baseball representative, left Thursday night for Annapolis, where the West Point nine will meet Annapolis tomorrow. The players will have a workout on the Annapolis field this afternoon. Neyland, the star pitcher of the West Point team, will start the game for the cadets. He has defeated Annapolis three years in succession. He will be graduated from West Point next month.

BUSH DEFEATS DEXTER

DALLAS, Tex.—C. L. Dexter, Jr., of Dallas, who won the title of southern golf champion last year, was defeated Thursday in the fourth round of the annual event on the links of the Dallas Country Club. R. G. Bush of New Orleans scored a victory over the title holder in a match that ended on the seventeenth green, with Bush 2 up.

EASTERN LEAGUE
Worcester 9, New Haven 1.
Portland 6, Lowell 3.
New London 7, Hartford 2.
Springfield 12, Bridgeport 5.
Lynn 6, Lawrence 5.

PLAY CONTINUES IN COLLEGE LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Western Championship Matches Advance—Semi-Final Doubles and Singles Scheduled Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Play continues today in the annual championship tournament of the Western Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association. In the semi-final round of the doubles today, A. Neilson and M. L. Brorby of Wisconsin will meet C. G. Clark and A. Lindauer of Chicago in one half of the draw, while C. A. Carran and D. W. Maxon of Ohio State will meet J. A. Schaffer and A. D. Sapp of Kenyon in the other half.

Singles and doubles matches were played Thursday and the surprise of the day was the victory of A. Neilson of the University of Wisconsin over C. A. Carran of Ohio State. Carran is Ohio state intercollegiate singles champion and won the western college title last spring. He was generally figured on as at least a finalist this year and his defeat in the second round is a big upset. He did not show such good tennis yesterday as he showed last Saturday when he won the Ohio title; but Neilson played a brilliant game and well deserved the victory.

In today's semi-final in the singles section, A. Neilson of Wisconsin meets W. Becker of Illinois, while A. Lindauer of Chicago meets W. F. Widen of Minnesota. The summary of Thursday's play follows:

FIRST ROUND SINGLES
W. Becker, Illinois, defeated A. D. Sapp, Kenyon, 6-2, 6-4.
C. G. Clark, Chicago, defeated W. H. Pan, Minnesota, 6-1, 6-4.
A. Lindauer, Chicago, defeated J. A. Schaffer, Kenyon, 6-1, 6-2.
A. T. Zuck, Ohio, defeated M. L. Brorby, Wisconsin, 6-8, 6-0, 6-2.

SECOND ROUND
A. Neilson, Wisconsin, defeated C. A. Carran, Ohio, 6-3, 6-4.
W. Becker, Illinois, defeated C. G. Clark, Chicago, 6-4, 6-8, 6-3.
A. Lindauer, Chicago, defeated A. T. Zuck, Ohio, 6-4, 6-1.
W. F. Widen, Minnesota, defeated J. B. Feimley, Illinois, 11-13, 6-1, 6-3.

FIRST ROUND DOUBLES
C. A. Carran and D. W. Maxon, Ohio, defeated W. Becker and J. B. Feimley, Illinois, 6-0, 6-1, 6-4.
A. Lindauer and C. G. Clark, Chicago, defeated W. H. Pan and W. F. Widen, Minnesota, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING		
	Won	Lost
Cleveland	22	12
Washington	21	12
New York	16	13
Boston	15	15
Chicago	14	19
Philadelphia	13	18
Detroit	13	20
St. Louis	12	19

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Boston 5, Detroit 2.
Chicago 3, Washington 3.
New York 7, St. Louis 5.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at New York (2 games).
Philadelphia at Washington.

BOSTON RED SOX WIN AGAIN

The Boston Red Sox defeated the Detroit Americans at Fenway park Thursday afternoon for the third successive time, the score being 5 to 2. Shore pitched for Boston and showed splendid form, only one run being earned off him. Cunningham started to pitch for Detroit, but was taken out in the third inning, being succeeded by Boland and Erickson who did fairly well. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Boston.....0 1 2 0 0 1 0 1.....5 14 3
Detroit.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1.....2 8 2
Batteries: Shore and Cady; Cunningham, Boland, Erickson, and Stange. Umpires, Dinneen and Nallin. Time, 1h. 45m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—CHICAGO 3

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chicago and Washington played 14 innings to a 3 to 3 tie Thursday, the game being called on account of darkness, with Wolfgang and Johnson pitching fine ball. The score:

1234567891011121314 R.H.E.
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 5 0
Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 11 2
Batteries: Benz, Russell, Wolfgang and Schalk; Harper, Boehling, Johnson and Henry. Umpires, Umpires, Chilli and O'Loughlin. Time, 2h. 45m.

NEW YORK 7, ST. LOUIS 5

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York made it two out of three from St. Louis here Thursday winning by a score of 7 to 5. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York.....4 0 0 0 3 0 0 0.....7 8 4
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 2.....5 11 1
Batteries: Groom, Fincher, Parks and Hartley; Cullip and Walters. Umpires, Owens and Connolly. Time, 1h. 50m.

CORNELL 5, COLGATE 3

HAMILTON, N. Y.—Cornell defeated Colgate at baseball here Thursday by the score of 5 to 3. Cornell outbatted the Colgate men 10 to 7 and the fielding of the winning team was superior. Parkers and Cleary were the Cornell batters while West and Hungerford worked for Colgate.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

Chattanooga 11, Atlanta 2.
New Orleans 7, Little Rock 2.
Mobile 8, Memphis 3.
Nashville 9, Birmingham 3.

ATLANTIC LEAGUE

Paterson 7, Easton-Phillips 5.
Wilmington 1, Reading 5.
McAlester 3, Oklahoma City 0.
Muskegon 1, Tulsa 0.
Denison 5, Paris 3.
Sherman 3, Ft. Smith 2.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION

Milwaukee 5, St. Paul 0.
Minneapolis 4, Kansas City 3.
Toledo 3, Louisville 4.

NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE

Winston-Salem 2, Greensboro 1.
Haleigh 2, Asheville 0.
Durham 9, Charlotte 4.

THROCKMORTON AND DAVIS WIN DOUBLES MATCH

Put Behr and Washburn Out of Sleepy Hollow Tennis Tourney and Reach Final Round

NEW YORK, N. Y.—H. A. Throckmorton and Willis Davis came to the front in the doubles event of the invitation tennis tournament at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club Thursday afternoon, when they defeated K. H. Behr and W. M. Washburn 6-2, 6-4 and reached the final round of the event. The other final round bracket lies between Dean Cedric Major and G. M. Church and A. H. Man, Jr., the latter having already one set in a match that had to be postponed until today. Three matches were played in the singles. G. M. Church defeated A. H. Man, Jr., in the semi-final 6-3, 6-4, and won his way to the final round in the upper half of the draw when he scored a victory over Vanderbilt Ward 6-2, 6-2. Just prior to this match Ward had advanced to the semi-final round by his victory over King Smith 9-7, 6-2.

The lower half of the draw has not been played through because R. L. Murray cannot play his matches until tomorrow. It is certain now that he will compete, and three matches await him. The play in the lower half appears to be between Throckmorton and Murray. Should Murray win his first round match, he will face Throckmorton in the second round.

When Washburn and Behr appeared for competition Thursday they were their first entrance into the tournament, the first round match having gone to them by default. In the second round they were opposed by J. S. O'Neale and Dr. William Rosenbaum. Behr has been erratic this year, and Washburn has been off form. O'Neale and Rosenbaum, however, could not win. Behr and Washburn went along to an easy victory, and then played Throckmorton and Davis.

Throckmorton and Davis have shown some excellent tennis in the present tournament, and they were at the top of their game, working smoothly together, with each playing brilliant strokes at times. The unsteadiness of Behr was a noticeable feature of the match, but it was really the superior play of Throckmorton and Davis which accounted for the victory. They played a net game, and played it well, and the first set was won by them without much of a struggle. They played the second set until the score was 6-2 in their favor, when Behr and Washburn braced and started a rally. Washburn in particular was placing well, his steadiness in part offsetting the unsteadiness of Behr, though his work at this critical stage was much better than in the opening set.

Church in the singles had a hard match against Man, the deep lob of the latter bothering him greatly. Man almost made the stroke offensive as well as using it for defensive purposes. The net game of Church, however, would not be denied and Church won at 6-4, 6-3.

CHANGES MADE IN THE HARVARD SECOND EIGHT

Several important changes were made in the Harvard second varsity eight Thursday because of the shifting of H. S. Middendorf '16 into the first varsity boat, and the retirement of K. B. G. Parsons '16 from rowing. J. W. Middendorf '16 and A. W. Pope '16 were taken from the first four-oared boat, which was not on the river Thursday, and placed in the second varsity.

Before practice F. W. Busk '16 was elected captain of the Harvard second crew, although he did not row and will be out for several days. Pope rowed No. 6, the place formerly held by H. S. Middendorf. T. E. Stebbins '17 was shifted to Parsons' place at No. 4, which brings him on the other side of the boat, as he has been rowing No. 5 of late. Morrill Wiggins will row in Busk's place for the next few days.

During practice the first varsity and freshman crews rowed as they did against Cornell. While no races were held, the men using a slow hard stroke, and taking the shells a long distance. The second boat is at present made up as follows: Stroke, R. R. Brown '17; 7, A. C. Coolidge '17; 6, A. W. Pope '18; 5, J. W. Middendorf '16; 4, T. W. Stebbins '17; 3, R. F. Herriek, Jr., '16; 2, F. W. Busk '16; bow, C. Higginson '17; coxswain, A. A. Cameron '17.

ATHLETIC NOTES

The Harvard Club of Boston has entered a lawn tennis team in the Mystic Valley Tennis League series.

A. M. Shelton, right end on the Cornell varsity football team of 1915, has been appointed athletic director of the Joliet, Ill., high school.

Percival Gilbert, A. E. Burr, T. M. Claffin and J. M. Rothwell have been appointed a committee to take charge of the Harvard Club of Boston golf tournaments this summer.

D. Spencer '17 has been elected president of the Yale University Minor Athletic Association for next year. J. R. Shepley '17 is vice-president and H. F. Stevenson '17 secretary.

TEXAS LEAGUE
Ft. Worth 9, San Antonio 1.
Beaumont 6, Dallas 3.
Galveston 4, Waco 3.
Houston 3, Shreveport 0.

SEMI-FINALS IN WOMEN'S TENNIS AT PELHAM CLUB

Mrs. Raymond Eliminates Miss Guthrie—Miss Bjurstedt Has Match With Miss Wagner

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Keen interest developed in the women's invitation tennis tournament at the Pelham Country Club Thursday afternoon, close matches featuring the singles competition. One of the prominent figures of the tournament, Miss Martha Guthrie of Pittsburgh, who was runner up for the Metropolitan championship, was eliminated in the third round, Mrs. Edward Raymond winning by the one-sided score of 6-2, 6-0. The chop stroke of Miss Guthrie held no force with the experience of Mrs. Raymond, who outgassed her opponent at every turn and won with passing strokes down the lines and to the corners.

The other interesting match was that in which Miss Molla Bjurstedt was pitted against Miss Mary Wagner. Hitherto Miss Wagner has been without the effectiveness of her play when opposed by the champion. Miss Wagner was in excellent form and for a time it seemed that she might win at least one set. Miss Bjurstedt won, however, at 10-8, 6-2, but the score of the first set probably records the longest and hardest fought competition for the champion in many a day.

What may have been a turning point in the match came in the first set. With the score 8-7 against her, Miss Bjurstedt proposed a change to another court and Miss Wagner acceded to the request. Following the change Miss Bjurstedt's game improved, partly because the court surface was harder.

Another of the surprises of the tournament came when Miss Margaret Taylor scored a victory over Mrs. Frederick Schmitz in a match that was not hard pressed. Miss Taylor won by a score of 6-2, 6-2, and advanced to the semi-final round, as did Miss Bjurstedt. Mrs. Raymond and Miss Edith Handy. The latter won her way through by defeating Miss Helen Alexander in straight sets.

MRS. MUNSON WINS FROM MRS. BARLOW IN SEMI-FINAL

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Mrs. R. H. Barlow, woman golf champion of Philadelphia, was defeated Thursday by Mrs. G. S. Munson of the Merion Cricket Club in the semi-final round of the women's championship tournament at the White-marsch Valley Country Club.

Mrs. Munson defeated Mrs. Barlow by 3 up and 2 to play, and by a similar score Miss Mildred Caverly, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Miss Ethel Campbell of the same club in the other match. The two victors meet in the championship round. The summary:

CHAMPIONSHIP SIXTEEN
Semi-final Round
Miss Mildred Caverly, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 3 up and 2 to play.
Mrs. G. S. Munson, Merion, defeated Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion, 3 up and 2 to play.

DEFEATED EIGHT
Semi-final Round
Mrs. G. H. Stetson, Huntingdon Valley, defeated Mrs. W. J. Peck, St. Davids, 6 up and 5 to play.

Miss May Bell, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Miss E. G. Hood, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 3 up and 1 to play.

THIRD EIGHT
Final Round
Mrs. Milton Herold, Philmont, defeated Miss Sarah Myers, St. Davids, 4 up and 2 to play.

MAINE TITLE PLAY IS INTERRUPTED

ORONO, Me.—Unfavorable conditions stopped play in the Maine intercollegiate tennis tournament which began on the University of Maine courts Thursday. A. Purinton and E. Purinton of Bates defeated Larabee and Bartlett of Bowdoin, 6-4, in the preliminaries in doubles. Fieldbrave and Gibson of Colby had scored three games to one for Kilburn and Cramm of Maine in the second set when the play was interrupted. They will continue as soon as conditions permit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost
Brooklyn	10	10
Philadelphia	12	9
Boston	15	13
New York	13	13
Chicago	16	19
St. Louis	16	19
Cincinnati	16	20
Pittsburgh	13	20

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Pittsburgh 5, Brooklyn 0.
Cincinnati 8, Chicago 4.

GAMES TODAY
New York at Boston.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

PITTSBURGH 5, BROOKLYN 0

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Pittsburgh.....1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0.....5 12 0
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.....5 3 1
Batteries: Miller and Wilson; Dell, Appleton, Marquardt and Meyers. Umpires, Byron and Orth. Time, 1h. 40m.

CINCINNATI 8, CHICAGO 4

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Cincinnati.....4 0 0 1 0 1 1 1.....8 9 2
Chicago.....0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1.....4 9 3
Batteries: Brown, McConnell and Fletcher; Mitchell and Wingo. Umpires, Harrison and Rigler. Time, 2h. 1m.

TEXAS LEAGUE
Ft. Worth 9, San Antonio 1.
Beaumont 6, Dallas 3.
Galveston 4, Waco 3.
Houston 3, Shreveport 0.

OPEN REGATTA ON SOUND TO HAVE THREE DIVISIONS

Harlem Yacht Club Events for May 30 Are Attractive—Different Course for Each Class

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Arrangements for the first open regatta of the season on Long Island sound waters have been completed by the Harlem Yacht Club, which will thus open its season on May 30. The regatta committee, E. H. Tucker, F. V. Goeller and P. J. Fox, have laid out three courses for yachts sailing in three different divisions.

In the first event are class P sloops, New York Yacht Club 30-footers, the first and second divisions of the handicap class, the Buzzards bay classes and classes Q R and S. These will cover a course of 11 miles, to and around the white spar buoy SA off Parsonage point and thence to and around black spar buoy off Weeks point and back to the starting line off Execution light.

The second division will cover a course of nine miles, taking them to and around the gas buoy off Scotch Cays, and thence around the red spar buoy between Motts and Prospect points. This division is made up of the third and fourth divisions of the handicap class, Larchmont inter-club and Indian Harbor one-design classes, sonder class and yawls.

For the mosquito fleet there has been laid out a course of six miles, between Delaney point and Prospect point. It is made up of the Glen Cove boats, the star class, and the Orienta and all other one-design classes. Entries for the race will close with E. H. Tucker, of this city at noon on May 29. The races will be sailed under the rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island sound, with two prizes in each class in which five or more start.

SOUTH AFRICAN INFANTRY HOLDS MEET AT BORDON

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BORDON, England—The following results were chronicled at the recent regimental sports of the reserve troops of the South African Infantry contingent: Marching Test—Six miles in full marching order. G company, third regiment, Lieutenant Gemmell, 11h. 20m., 25s. first; B company, first regiment, Lieutenant Rolfe, second.

100 Yards—Final: Sergeant Addison, first; Lance-Corporal Allen, second; Private Fraser, third. Time, 11 1-5s.

Throwing the Cricket Ball—Corporal Wayland, 103yds. 11ft. 9in., first; Private Roe, 101yds. 11in., second; Lance-Corporal Leppan, 98yds. 10in., third.

One Half Mile—Private Kirby, first; Lance-Corporal Fitzpatrick, second; Lance-Corporal Medlicott, third; won by 20 yards. Time, 2m. 2 1-5s.

High Jump—Lance-Corporal Allen, 5ft. 1st; Private Meyers, 4ft. 11in., second; Private Brutton, 4ft. 10in., third.

One Quarter Mile—Sergeant Addison, first; Lance-Corporal Fitzpatrick, second; Corporal Medlicott, third; won by 5 yards. Time, 6m. 1 1-5s.

One Mile—Private Fowler, first; Private Peele, second; Private Kirby, third; Private Sharp, fourth; won by 20 yards, 5 yards separating second and third. Time, 5m. 26 4-5s.

220 Yards—Final: Sergeant Addison, first; Lance-Corporal Allen, second; Private Fraser, third; won by 5 yards. Time, 2m. 1 1-5s.

Long Jump—Private Hassett, 17ft. 6 1/2in., first; Lance-Corporal Leppan, 17ft. 5in., second; Lance-Corporal Allen, 17ft. 1/2in., third.

SMITH WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP

Smith Halls won the Harvard freshman intercollegiate tennis tournament by defeating the Gore Hall team Thursday 6 matches to 1 in the final match of the contest on Jarvis field. Standish Hall lost to both of the teams playing Thursday and was thus eliminated. E. H. Hodges, Jr., '19 of Brookline and L. H. Fisher '19 of Haverpunge, L. L. New York, have been appointed manager and assistant manager respectively of the Harvard freshman tennis team.

In the semi-finals of the Harvard doubles tournament J. Woodledge '16 and R. Kennedy defeated E. A. LeRoy '16 and W. W. Weld '16 7-9, 6-3, 6-0.

PICKUPS

June 3 has been named as "Sufrage" day at the New York Polo grounds. The New York Giants will meet Cincinnati that day.

The Detroit Americans have released Catcher McKee to the Toronto club of the International league and infielder Maisel to the Montreal club of the same league.

First Baseman Rogers of the Annapolis academy nine recently took part in a game without having a put out, assist, hit, run or error charged up against him in the box score.

Harvard, Yale and Princeton baseball coaches will be allowed to sit on the players' bench again in the big games. The innovation tried during the past two years was not found satisfactory.

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET CLUBS HOLD MEETINGS

Noted County Players Have Figured in Matches of Military or Semi-Military Character

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, England—Now that most of the prominent county cricket clubs have held their annual meetings and reviewed the state of their finances, and the football season is for all practical purposes at an end, it is possible to review the prospects for the cricket season of 1916.

Although many clubs are not now saddled with the responsibilities of paying the wages of players and ground staff, yet there are certain sums which are required, even when the game is at a standstill, and special appeals are being made, as in the 1915 season, to members and subscribers, so that financial requirements will be met. The committee of the Lancashire County Cricket Club report that there has been an encouraging response to their appeal and even members out at the front have forwarded their subscriptions as usual. The balance sheet of the Surrey County Club shows a deficit of £272, and the committee estimate that £3500 will be required to carry the club through the coming season. The liabilities of the M. C. C., according to the statement of Lord Hawke, elected chairman for the third consecutive year, will amount to £17,000. Warwickshire estimate their unavoidable expenditure at £750. Essex, Derbyshire and Yorkshire all start the season free of any deficit on last season's working.

County clubs are permitting many of their players' to turn out in minor club matches, provided that their work in munition factories is not interfered with. As more and more men are withdrawn from civil life by further calls of the Derby groups, fewer players are able to take part in matches, while the leave from military duties necessary to take part in cricket matches makes more demands than similar leave for football games, and increases the difficulties of obtaining full teams.

Noted county players have already figured in matches of a military or semi-military character, and G. L. Jessop, C. L. Townsen, C. J. B. Wood, L. Oliver, Hirst, Rhodes, Drake, King, Sidwell, Thompson, the two Tydesleys and Sharp are booked for a charity match at Halifax on Whit Tuesday. Each side in this match will be allowed two hours for batting. Ernest Tydesley, the Lancashire county player, has consented to play for Pudsey Britannia, a club in the Bradford League which, in common with other club in that organization, has adopted professionalism simultaneously with the decision of the Lancashire clubs to abandon it.

Among the matches that have already taken place was an interesting one between the Royal Engineers and the Kent Fortress Engineers, since several of the Kent county players figured in the latter team. The bowling of Blythe, Woolley, Fairservice and Birchett was chiefly responsible for the Royal Engineers being well beaten. The total of the defeated team for the two innings was 115, and the Fortress scored 162, with the loss of only five wickets. In the first innings Woolley took two wickets for eight runs, Fairservice three for six and Blythe 3 for 33. In the second innings, Birchett took five for 21 and Blythe four for three. In the batting, top score for the losers was 38 to the credit of Reid, while Jennings knocked up 53 for the Fortress.

The Artists Rifles have won all their four matches of this season. On Saturday, May 6, at Leyton, they beat Essex Club. Batting first, the military side lost five wickets for 250 runs and declared, Essex replying with 87. For the artists, Taylor hit 110 runs not out, while the top score for Essex

THE HOME FORUM

"THE CALM AND EXALTED THOUGHT"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANY a sigh has gone up from humanity for peace. There is never a man but has longed for the calm mind and the exalted thought. In spite of the theories which assert that mind is the slave of matter, history has recorded that there have been men who have been calm in the midst of what have seemed to be crushing difficulties and even when they were threatened with physical dissolution. "The calm and exalted thought" has been evidenced time and again in every possible contingency which has arisen to mortal sense; and one is justified in asking whether what is possible to one human being may not be possible in a measure to all, when inquiring whether there may not be behind the much-to-be-desired mental poise of serenely a law superior to those so-called material laws which are usually supposed to govern human conditions.

In every case where the calm and exalted thought is present something is also absent, and that is fear. The human mind that is afraid of anything or anybody cannot possibly be calm; much less can it be exalted. And it is strictly in proportion to the destruction of fear in the human mind that it becomes, first, calm and afterwards exalted. Fear, then, must be got rid of in order to enjoy the condition of mental repose. That to mortal sense may seem a big question, for, it argues, are there not so many things of which to be afraid in the world? Christian Science shows what fear is, by what it is supposedly caused, and how it can be scientifically overcome. In two sentences on page 506 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy states the metaphysics of the whole question. Her words are: "Through divine Science, Spirit, God, unites understanding to eternal harmony. The calm and exalted thought or spiritual apprehension is at peace."

The attaining to calm of mind, then,

is not a matter of haphazard. It really follows on obedience to spiritual law. This was recognized centuries ago by the prophets in Israel. In Isaiah occur these beautiful verses: "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee"; and "the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever." Christian Science teaches that the knowledge of God, infinite good, is identical with right-thinking or with what is termed righteousness; and that knowledge of good overcomes human fear. As with the prophets who preceded him, so it was with Christ Jesus, but to a much greater extent. The Galilean Prophet met with every conceivable form of opposition and persecution, but nothing could daunt his bravery. No man was ever tested as he seemed to be; and still we hear him counseling: "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." It was nothing in him as a person that was to give the rest. Jesus the Christ revealed God to men, revealed reality, Truth, Love, Life to men, and it was the divine Principle, spiritually understood, which made him the calm and exalted being that he was. In her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 19), Mrs. Eddy writes: "To the burdened and weary, Jesus saith: 'Come unto me.' O glorious hope! there remaineth a rest for the righteous, a rest in Christ, a peace in Love. The thought of it stills complaint; the heaving surf of life's troubled sea foams itself away, and underneath is a deep-settled calm."

What is the Science underlying "the calm and exalted thought"? To be scientific the explanation must be absolutely true; it must be fundamentally true; it must have no trace of the relative about it. The Science of God, good, is the knowledge of God. We have to know about God's nature; and as we do so the errors of mortal mind are de-

stroyed in the human consciousness, with the destruction of fear at the same time; and with the removal of error there is experienced the calm and exalted thought. Divine Science informs us that God is infinite good. In infinite good there is perfect harmony. This is an absolutely true statement. Perfect harmony is therefore omnipresent since God is infinite. In spite of all that the material senses seek to tell a man to the contrary, the spiritual fact remains that good or harmony is the only reality; it is the power which dominates all. Relative or human concepts are destroyed as spiritual power is understood. But why, one asks, is not good or harmony always in evidence then? Christian Science replies that men are blinded to the fact by the false belief that evil is a reality. It is this false belief that gives evil the power it seems to wield in the world; but since God, good, is infinite, there can be no real power in that which claims to be the opposite of good. As one spiritually understands the allness of good, one can perceive that spiritual law is all that is truly manifest, for spiritual law, being the activity of infinite good, is omnipotent.

It was the activity of spiritual law that was revealed destroying the belief in material law when Jesus stilled the storm on the Sea of Galilee. Men go about shaking in terror at the ghosts which their own false material imaginations raise. They shudder as they contemplate the disasters their own material inventions bring about. But God never made anything that is not good, never created anything that is not perfect; and God made all that was made. This reasoning, says some one, is far too idealistic for a practical world. But Christian Science replies, If you are not going to apply the truth, the absolute truth now, when do you expect to be able to do so? Is, for example, the Sermon on the Mount only a collection of pious sentiments based on an impos-

sible theory? The Sermon on the Mount is the product of "the calm and exalted thought." Christ Jesus could not possibly have spoken as he did if he had not been living up to what he taught. The Sermon on the Mount is the expression in human language of his understanding of divine Principle.

The power of "the calm and exalted thought" is seen in its effect upon both sickness and sin. A sick person is invariably in a state, more or less, of fear. To such a one the truth comes with its healing balm. The realization of the truth, the fact that Love is present and omnipotent soothes and heals fear. Sinful beliefs too are always associated with inharmonious and unrest. The fleeting pleasures of the material senses are no real pleasures at all. They satiate, and they nauseate, and their depths are the depths of despair. To the sensualist Christian Science offers the heritage of the sons of God. To the disturbed, unquiet mind Christian Science holds out the assurance of the peace of "the calm and exalted thought" that passes human understanding. Many old theories one has cherished will have to be laid aside, and the selfishness which is just another name for material belief will require to give place to selflessness; but the readjustment will take place naturally, as naturally as the day displaces the night, when spiritual understanding takes the place of erroneous belief. One of the greatest consolations a human being can have is the knowledge that the thought which is calm and exalted is not a fortuitous state of mind but the result of spiritual enlightenment.

The "Salons" Held in David Bridges' Drapery Shop

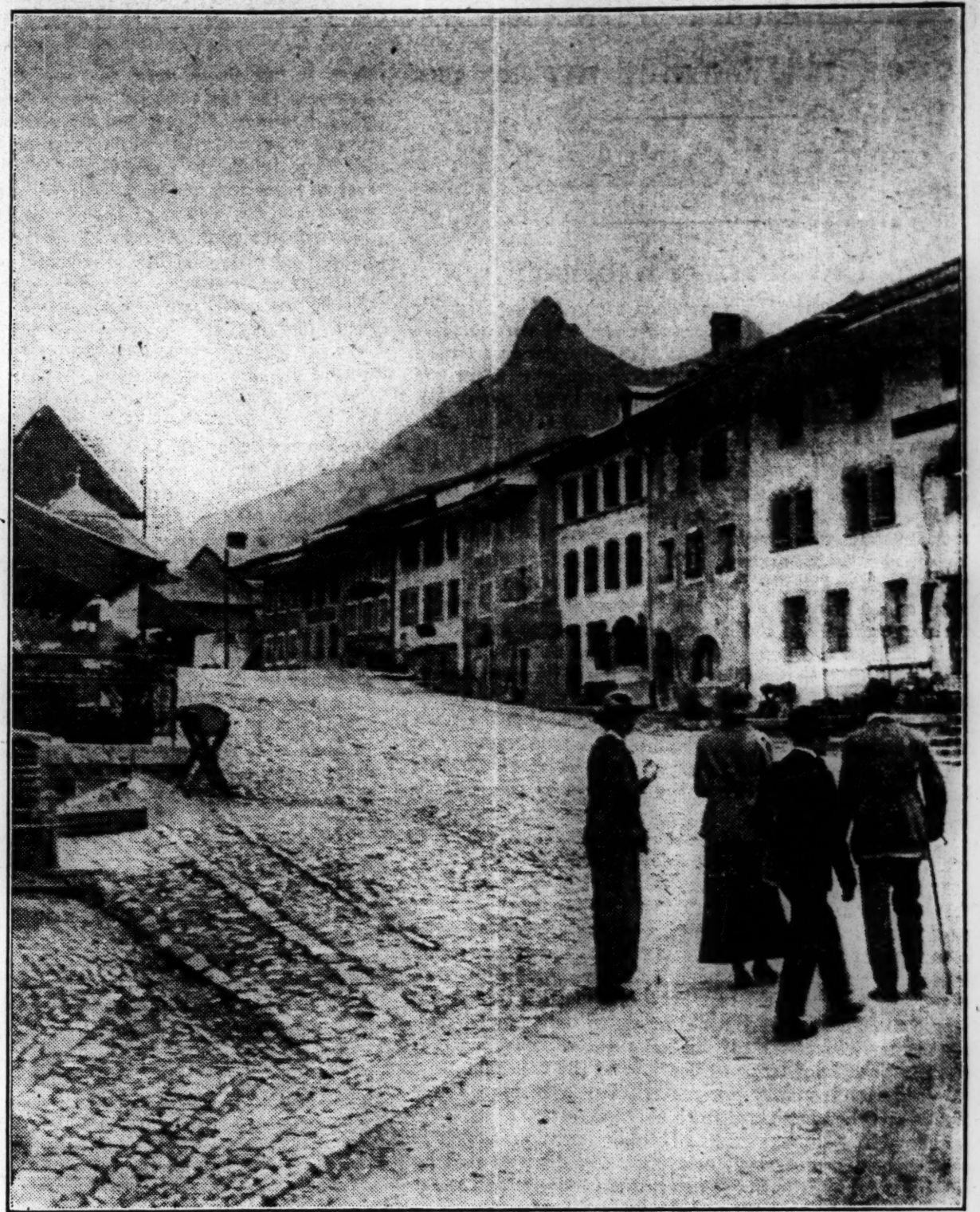
Surely no salon was ever held in stranger place or among stranger company than the famous Edinburgh gatherings once held in David Bridges' old drapery shop in the Lawnmarket. Here artists and intellectuals met and mingled among a throng of busy shoppers, and many of Edinburgh's cultured sons owed not a little to "David's" kindly interest. One among them, Robert Chambers, has left us in his book, "Traditions of Edinburgh," this interesting account of those by-gone days:

"Every votary of pen or pencil amongst us knew David Bridges at his drapery establishment in the Lawnmarket, and many had been indebted to his obliging disposition. A quick, dark-eyed little man, with lips full of sensibility and a tongue unloving of rest, such a man in a degree as one can suppose Garrick to have been, he held a sort of court every day, where wits and painters jostled with people wanting coats, jenkins and spotted handkerchiefs. The place was small, and had no salon behind; so, whenever David had got some 'bit' to show you, he dragged you down a dark stair to a packing-place, lighted only by a grate from the street, and there, amidst plaster-caste numberless, would fix you with his glittering eye, till he had convinced you of the fine handling, the 'buttery touches' (a great phrase with him), the admirable 'scumpling' (another), and so forth.

"It was in the days prior to the Royal Scottish Academy and its exhibitions; and it was left in a great measure to David Bridges to bring forward aspirants in art. Did such a person long for notice he had only to give David one of his best 'bits' and in a short time he would find himself chattered into fame in that profound, the grate of which I never can pass without recalling something of the buttery touches of those old days. The Blackwood wits, who laughed at everything, fixed upon our friend the title of 'Director-general of Fine Arts,' which was, however, too much of a truth to be a jest."

By Appreciation

By appreciation we make excellence in others our own property.—Voltaire.



Gruyère, Switzerland

The quaint village of Gruyère, which lies in a mountain valley between Montreux and the Lake of Thun, is one of the most curious places in all Switzerland, perched on the summit of a hill, surrounded by walls, and fortified in medieval fashion. The village consists of a single street, the houses having deep projecting eaves. Here is made from the milk of sheep and goats the world renowned cheese, named from the village, Gruyère.

Vernon Lee gives a delightful description in "The Sentimental Traveler," of her first sight of the little town on a summer night. Leaving the train at Bulle, "we drove," she says, "surrounded, so to speak, by that great sky close-lung with stars; and we felt we were driving between deep pastures, fragrant and ineffably cool after those hot days in the town. And every now and then the sound of the cow-bells, their enchant-

ing little broken chime-clashing, was mysteriously on either side of us.

"Entering the village street of high medieval houses, the light of the one electric lamp by the washing trough was thrown up against the white walls, showing the scarlet and rose of the geraniums; thrown up also into the immensely projecting roofs. Not a creature or a sound! The scent of grass, the sound of cow-bells seemed to follow us; and, between the houses, the heavens were hung close with stars. Were those mountains opposite, or roofs? Impossible to say, mere dark masses in the darkness. Only one had a sense of being high, high up."

"Next morning," she continues, "looking out of my window, I had another impression, equally delightful, of being in a small medieval town. There were tall whitewashed houses with delicately carved mullions and flamboyant doorways; a tower, turrets; and at the

street's turning a pathetic wooden chapel, shingle-roofed. And the great blue-green mountain-sides, pasture and forest and rock, close at hand, rising sheer above it all."

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The Finding of a Poet

"In the year 1905," Bernard Shaw relates in his preface to Mr. Davies' autobiography, "The Autobiography of a Supertramp," "I received by post a volume of poems by one William H. Davies, whose address was The Farm House, Kennington S. E. I was surprised to learn that there was still a farm house left in Kennington; for I did not then suspect that the Farmhouse, like the Shepherdess Walks and Nightingale Lanes and Whitestone Parks of Bethel Green and Holborn, is so called nowa-

days in irony, and is, in fact, a doss-house, or hostelry where single men can have a night's lodging for, at most, sixpence.

"I was not surprised at getting the poems. I get a gift of minor poetry once a week or so. . . . Sometimes a letter accompanies the book; and then I get a rapid impression, from the handwriting and nomenclature as well as from the type in the book, or even from the reputation of the publisher, of the class and type of the author. When Mr. Davies' book came to hand my imagination failed me. I could not place him. There were no author's compliments, no publisher's compliments, indeed no publisher in the ordinary channel of the trade in minor poetry. The author, as far as I could guess, had walked into a printer's or stationer's shop; handed in his manuscript; and ordered his book as he might have ordered a pair of boots. It was marked 'price half a crown.' An accompanying letter asked me very civilly if I required a half-crown book of verse; and if so, would I please send the author the half-crown; if not, would I return the book? This was attractively simple and sensible. Further, the handwriting was remarkably delicate and individual: the sort of handwriting one might expect from Shelley or George Meredith. I opened the book, and was more puzzled than ever; for before I had read three lines I perceived that the author was a real poet. His work was not in the least strenuous or modern; there was in it no sign that he had ever read anything later than Cowper or Crabbe, not even Byron, Shelley or Keats, much less Morris, Swinburne, Tennyson, or Henley and Kipling. There was indeed no sign of his ever having read anything otherwise than as a child reads. The result was a freedom from literary vulgarity which was like a draught of clear water in a desert."

"Evidently," Mr. Shaw continues, "a

poor man. It horrified me to think of a poor man spending his savings in printing something that nobody buys; poetry, to wit. I thought of Browning threatening to leave the country when the Surveyor of Taxes fantastically assessed him for an imaginary income from his poems. I thought of Morris, who, even after The Earthly Paradise, estimated his income as a poet at a hundred a year. I saw that this man might well be simple enough to suppose that he could go into the verse business and make a living at it as one makes a living by auctioneering or shopkeeping. So instead of throwing the book away as I have thrown so many, I wrote him a letter telling him that he could not live by poetry. Also I bought some spare copies, and told him to send them to such critics and verse fanciers as he knew of, wondering whether they would recognize a poet when they met one.

"And they actually did. I presently saw in London newspaper an enthusiastic notice of the poems, and an account of an interview with the author, from which I learnt that he was a tramp; that 'the farm house' was a doss-house; that he was out from ordinary industrial pursuits; and that he was a man of independent means—a rentier—in short, a gentleman.

"The exact amount of his independent income was ten shillings a week. Finding this too much for his needs, he devoted twenty per cent of it to pensioning necessitous friends in his native place; saved a further percentage to print verses with; and lived modestly on the remainder."

"Mr. Davies," Mr. Shaw says in conclusion, "is now a poet of established reputation. He no longer prints his verses and hawks them; he is regularly published and reviewed. Whether he finds the change a lucrative one I venture to doubt."

Addison Has an Adventure

The first number of the Spectator was published on March 1, 1711. Addison and Steele practically wrote the paper between them, and as a rule, excluded all political matters. The following paper is from the pen of Addison:

"When I want materials for this paper, it is my custom to go abroad in quest of game; and when I meet any proper subject, I take the first opportunity of setting down an hint of it upon paper. At the same time I look into the letters of my correspondents, and if I find anything in them that may afford matter of speculation, I likewise enter a minute of it in my collection of materials. By this means I frequently carry about me a whole sheetful of hints, that would look like a rhapsody of nonsense to anybody but myself: there is nothing in them but obscurity and confusion, raving and inconsistency. In short, they are my speculations in the first principles, that (like the world in its chaos) are void of all light, distinction, and order.

"About a week since there happened to me a very odd accident by reason of one of these very papers of minutes which I had accidentally dropped at Lloyd's coffee-house, where the auctions are usually kept. Before I missed it, there were a cluster of people who had found it, and were diverting themselves with it at one end of the coffee-house: it had raised so much laughter among them before I had observed what they were about, that I had not the courage

to own it. The boy of the coffee-house, when they had done with it, carried it about in his hand, asking everybody if they had dropped a written paper; but nobody challenging it, he was ordered by those merry gentlemen who had before perused it, to get up into the auction pulpit, and read it to the whole room, and that if any one would own it, they might. The boy accordingly mounted the pulpit, and with a very audible voice read as follows:

"MINUTES

"Sir Roger de Coverley's country-seat—Yes, for I hate long speeches—query, if a good Christian may be a conjurer—Childermass-day, salt-seller, house-dog, scowch-owl, cricket—Mr. Thomas Inkle of London in The good ship called the Achilles—jarico—Egrecisque medende—Ghosts—the lady's library—Lion by trade a tailor—dreadful called Bucephalus—Charles Lillie to be taken notice of—April fools—Blue hawks, red lions; hogs in armour—Enter a king and two fiddlers solus—Admission into the ugly club—My next coat to be turned up—Fables of toad and gridiron—Flower dyes—The soldier's prayer—Thank ye for nothing, says the galley-pot—Pactolus in stockings with golden curls to them—Caesar's behavior and my own in parallel circumstances."

"The reading of this paper made the whole coffee-house very merry; some of them concluded it was written by a madman, and others by somebody who had

been taking notes out of the Spectator. One who had the appearance of a very substantial citizen, told us, with several politic winks and nods, that he wished there was no more in the paper than what was expressed in it; that for his part he looked upon the dromedary, the gridiron, and the barber's pole to signify something more than what is usually meant by those words; and that he thought the coffee-mar could not do better, than to carry the paper to one of the secretaries of state. He further added, that he did not like the name of the outlandish man with the golden clock in his stocking. A young Oxford scholar, who chanced to be with his uncle at the coffee-house, discovered to us who this Pactolus was; and by this means turned the whole scheme of this worthy citizen into ridicule. While they were making their several conjectures upon this innocent paper, I reached out my arm to the boy, as he was coming out of the pulpit, to give it me; which he did accordingly. This drew the eyes of the whole company upon me, but after having cast a cursory glance over it, and shook my head twice or thrice at the reading of it, I twisted it into a kind of match, and lit my pipe with it. My profound silence, together with the steadiness of my countenance, and the gravity of my behavior, raised a very loud laugh on all sides of me, but as I had escaped all suspicion of being the author, I was very well satisfied and took no further notice of anything about me."

Again he paints the scene, this time

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1916

EDITORIALS

The Ethics of Rebellion

THE grand jury have returned a true bill against Sir Roger Casement. This means that he will without further loss of time be placed upon his trial for high treason. It would be improper at the present moment to express an opinion as to whether the evidence in the possession of the government is sufficient to convict him or not. The prima facie facts are in the hands of the public. At the same time it remains for the government to prove legally that he took part in the attempt to suborn Irish troops, to organize the recent Sinn Fein rebellion, and that in connection with this he returned to Ireland at the moment of his arrest. Whether or not, however, Sir Roger is found guilty, it is to be hoped that the full sentence of the law will not be executed upon him. Already the consequences of the late imbecile and wanton attempt at rebellion have gone far enough, and the hour to do everything that is possible to repair the injury which has been inflicted upon the country has surely struck.

It must be perfectly obvious, of course, that the position of the government is an extremely difficult one. The military leaders and organizers of the attempted rebellion have paid the penalty of the law, and to except from this penalty the one who is supposed to have been most to blame, in the event of his being found guilty, would seem to be both inconsistent and unjust. The late leaders paid, however, the penalty of their acts at a moment when the immediate effect of their action was in doubt, and when it might be held that it was necessary that examples should be made. The wretched little rebellion is, however, now at an end, and if it should be proved that Sir Roger was the man who organized it, really the worst punishment which could be meted out to him would be the terrible effects of his own futility as a revolutionist. The knowledge of the fate of the men whom he inspired with his crazy projects will surely be more bitter than any other punishment he could endure.

No doubt that section of public opinion which is always in favor of stern measures, will demand that he should pay his debt to the uttermost farthing, and great pressure will be brought to bear upon the government to make no exception in his favor. As a matter of fact the government has already made a good many exceptions, and where its inconsistency might be held to come in, would be rather in overlooking the gravity of Sir Roger's offense than in any act of mercy. That they would be justified in demanding the full penalty of the law there is no question. It is easy enough for those who are not responsible for the destinies of an empire at war to explain exactly how those destinies should be directed, and it may be that it would have been wiser and more politic for the government to have shown a greater leniency. At the same time that has not generally been the course of other countries whose citizens are at present engaged in loudly berating the government in London for the course it has adopted.

The way of Turkey with the Armenians may have been very much the worse example of oppression that history records, but without going back to those pages of history from which it would be easy to gather a perfect avalanche of examples, the question need only be asked as to how Austria dealt with the great Hungarian revolt of the last century? as to how Germany stamped out the rising of the Hereroes? and as to how the government of Virginia acted in the case of John Brown? Every nation's own glass house is sufficiently capacious to make it wise to remove all stones from its immediate neighborhood. It has been said that the Sinn Fein rebellion was the rising of a country. This is not so. The Sinn Fein rebellion was the attempt of a small body of a nation to plot and to rebel against the Empire, of which it composed a part, in the midst of the most colossal struggle that Empire has ever been engaged in. The Sinn Fein rebellion was not the rising of a people. It was a mere sectional rising of a small number of people, in a reckless effort to effect its own passionate desires at the expense of the enormous majority of its fellow countrymen, and at what might have been the expense of the thousands of its fellow countrymen, bearing arms in Flanders.

Nor is it possible to maintain that those who took up arms invariably conducted themselves with the chivalry which has been maintained. There are instances, and very ugly instances, in the story of the struggle, which it is useless and which it would be unfair to ignore. Take the instance of the trolley driver, shot in the open street, for refusing to surrender his trolley to the rebels. Such an instance is not fighting, it is murder, and it does not stand alone. Another instance of the same sort may be taken from the effort of the Sinn Fein volunteers to escape behind a curtain of their own prisoners. There was nothing particularly chivalrous in holding pistols to the heads of unarmed prisoners, and compelling them to run across the line of their own comrades' fire, and then shooting them as they ran. When a demand is made that Sir Roger's life should be spared, when it is maintained that the lives of the leaders of the rebellion were taken in mere brutal revenge, it should be remembered that these men's followers wantonly took life, in the ways just described, where no fighting was taking place, and that where there was fighting taking place the indiscriminate sniping, in the streets, resulted in an appalling slaughter of their own countrymen engaged in going harmlessly about the streets, in pursuit of their ordinary occupations.

In such circumstances only the most wrong-headed and unfair criticism could arraign the government in London of injustice and brutality. It is quite easy to understand that the Irishmen, who in the safety of other countries, inspired their more courageous and more patriotic fellow countrymen, in Ireland, to risk their lives in the recent rebellion, feel that the only way left to

them in which to save any rag of self-respect is to besmirch the reputation of somebody else. Such people may, however, be left out of account. They are the people who are responsible for much of the incitement to shoot landlords from behind walls, to maim cattle, and to dynamite public buildings, which has led to the passionate resentment of the North against Home Rule. These people seem as incapable as the Bourbons of learning or forgetting anything, and as incapable as the leopard of changing his spots. The story of the British domination of Ireland is not an exalting one, but it is as well to remember that all the sins have not been on one side. In one of the greatest panegyrics on revolution ever written Victor Hugo makes a republican of '93 face an aristocrat with just this argument. The aristocrat pointed to the lantern and to the guillotine, to the noyades and to the September massacres, and asked bitterly if these things constituted the triumph of liberty, equality, and fraternity. The reply of the republican was a frank admission of the terrors of "The Terror." But, he demands, in return, because of one wrong is he to forget another, and banish from his conscience the terrible instances in the history of the serfdom of the French people? The unfortunate fact is that evil always does produce, and never can produce anything but evil. To represent the evildoers on one side as saints, and the evildoers on the other side as sinners, is one of the common and most pitiable mistakes of the party politician, and if it is to be extended once more to the present crisis in Ireland it will only end in stirring up more passion, and in continuing indefinitely a condition of things, which every right-thinking person must desire to see come to an end.

The government in London may have been wise or unwise, it may have been strong or weak, but it is ridiculous and preposterous to maintain that the provocation was not terrific, or to pretend that the punishment meted out was exceptional or even unjust. It would, we personally think, have been wiser to have been guilty of forgiving the Irish rebels, if necessary unto seventy times seven. Even a man like Major McBride, whose life had been spared, for treason during the Boer war, and who had been amnestied, only to commit a worse treason, with far less excuse, might, we believe, have safely been spared. That is why it seems to us as if it would be wise, even now, that the life of Sir Roger Casement should be spared, even should he be proved to have been guilty.

The Lyons Book Fair

SPEAKING at the opening of the Lyons book fair, recently, Pierre Decourcelle described the holding of such a fair, "when gunfiring was heard from the North sea to Verdun," as characteristically French. Be this as it may, it is certainly in accord with the attitude which France has adopted ever since the commencement of the war. She has steadfastly refused to be flurried. Even when the German forces were within almost striking distance of Paris, and the seat of government was removed to Bordeaux, the one notable feature in the French attitude was calmness. There was observable, moreover, a steadfast determination, whilst devoting every energy which could be usefully so devoted to the prosecution of the war, still to regard war as an outlaw, and to allow it to interfere no more than was absolutely inevitable with the prosecution of the arts of peace.

In Morocco, of course, this policy was so developed that it may be said to have become actually a war policy. General Lyautey's contention in regard to Morocco has, from the first, been that vigorous economic development was a greater insurance against unsettled conditions than army corps.

And so the authorities determined that the book fair should be held, and the great halls in the Lyons academy were filled with wonderful book exhibits, publications by French firms, valuable manuscripts, and magnificent bindings. M. Dalimier, under-secretary of state for fine arts, opened the exhibition, and, speaking for the French government, said that the long months of anxiety through which the French nation had passed had caused it to reflect, and the result, or one of the results, had been the organization of the Lyons book fair. The nation had understood that the success of its arms made victories of another nature necessary. It must be remembered, he said, that a victorious France will need to become prosperous, since only through national prosperity can the lives of the humblest citizens be improved. The great thing is not to put off to an indeterminate future what can be done today.

This last sentence well describes a definite policy of France. In none of the belligerent countries are the problems which will face the country on the termination of the war being more resolutely grappled with than in France. The position of women, the position of labor, and other kindred questions are being inquired into with a thoroughness that is full of hope for the future. For the just solution of these problems, nothing is more important than to maintain unbroken the domestic development of the country, and so to allow of the whole matter being seen as evolution rather than revolution. To the attainment of this end, the holding of the Lyons book fair must have contributed not a little.

Boston's Urban Fares

WHILE the habit of investigation is strongly fixed in Bostonians and while the number of reports about trade, transportation and highway development in Greater Boston already mounts high numerically, it cannot be truthfully said that the habit of action upon facts proved and advice given is equally fixed or characteristic of the city. Consequently it is with more or less cynicism that some persons will read of the plan which has Governor McCall's approval for a legislative investigation of the affairs of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. That the company seeks the investigation will modify this criticism and direct attention to the reasons which make it seem desirable from the road's standpoint. But both in and out of the Legislature, champions of the plan

must reckon on some opposition based on distrust of the outcome, so often have citizens seen expensive investigations carried on, with admirable theoretical output but no practical consequences save of a reactionary kind.

A legislative commission, sitting between sessions and reporting to the next General Court, would have, as data to start with, evidence already collected by the public service commission and commented upon in their report, filed in April, 1915. It would have such evidence as the company may proffer showing that "with the present rate of fare which it is permitted to share, the transfer privileges which it is compelled by its earlier charter to grant, and the rentals for subways already constructed and in process of construction, it will be impossible for the company to continue to raise the additional capital which is required from time to time to provide additions and improvements to its property entirely apart from the ability to earn a reasonable return on the money invested by its stockholders."

In short, the company wants more net revenue, and it hopes for some modification of its existing contract with the state; and in order that the Legislature may act advisedly next year, the railway company wants law-makers to be in possession of the facts. Given the right personnel on this commission, and a complete body of evidence from experts representing the public as well as the stockholders, and there is no reason why it should not be named. The issue is not one to be evaded. Efficient transportation rests on equity for all concerned, as well as on the technical ability of administrators, high and low.

The light already shed by a contemporary investigation, on the financing and management of the large system of electric lines entering Boston from the north, shows that it was high time for a readjustment of standards in that field, standards of what users of the road should pay, workers receive, and investors (of real capital) accumulate on their stocks. Communities, large or small, that enter into contracts with corporations, have to give as well as take. They must deal justly, as well as watch vigilantly, in behalf of the many.

George Town in Mary Land

SHORTLY after the revolution of 1688 in England, Sir Lionel Copley was sent out to America as Governor for Mary Land, and the capital of the colony was moved from St. Mary's to Providence. The long and sometimes sanguinary struggle for control between the Cavaliers and Puritans had come to an end with the restoration of the Calverts to authority; the colonists had begun to accumulate money; fine estates were planned and improved, and town building was begun. Baltimore was laid out in 1730, Frederick City was founded in 1745, and George Town, now Georgetown in the District of Columbia, was laid out in 1751 on a range of hills on the left bank of the Potomac river. The site of George Town was known as the "Heights," and from the eminence a magnificent view was presented of the valley of the Potomac, with Virginia on the one side and Mary Land on the other.

Although the cession of the territory now comprised in the federal district and the building of the capital of the United States have wrought many changes, and although Mary Land, called after Queen Mary, has long been Maryland, and although George Town, called after King George II., has long been Georgetown, the smaller but older of the two principal communities in the district is still pursuing, relatively speaking, a conservative and even tenet, holding, like Annapolis in Maryland, or like Marblehead or Provincetown in Massachusetts, its colonial flavor to a delightful degree.

One finds some grand old mansions in Georgetown, some doorways as charmingly reminiscent of the days when house carpentry was a fine art as any to be seen, say, in Newburyport or in that part of old Salem still intact. Georgetown is one of those communities into which a person desirous of escaping from the twentieth century may drop and be satisfied. There is, of course and alas, the inevitable "modern and progressive" part of the town which is an exact and indisputable and heart-rending replica of a thousand "modern and progressive" localities in urban America; but the advantage one enjoys in Georgetown is that one may, by making a careful choice of neighborhood, avoid the distressingly new and hide among the enchantingly old.

It is sad to learn, however, upon unquestionable authority, that all is not well with Georgetown, with the Georgetown that, like some other towns in the South and some towns in New England which could be named, deserves to be considered and ought to be protected and preserved as public inheritances. The community, it seems, is menaced by that enemy of colonial architecture, the utilitarian. Only recently a grand old relic of Cavalier days went down to give place to a building of modern design and construction. Others, it is feared, may follow, for progress has fastened its cold, covetous eye even upon Georgetown. With the hope of averting what would really be a national calamity, the citizens of Georgetown a few nights ago held a mass meeting of protest against the destroying hand of the "improver," and a movement is now on foot in the community to preserve its architectural treasures.

Can this be done? We do not know. There are two sides to the question. Whenever a colonial relic is destroyed in the United States the people of the United States become indignant. They became indignant when the John Hancock home was torn down in Boston. They became indignant when the Old South Meeting House and the Park Street church in Boston were within measurable distance of the crowbar. It is well that the whole country should be interested in the conservation of the colonial buildings of Boston, of Philadelphia, New York, Yonkers, Trenton, Marblehead, Provincetown, Salem, Newburyport, Providence, Hartford, Jamestown, Annapolis, Georgetown, and so on, but it were better if the whole country would provide ways and means for preserving them. The private owners of colonial houses have in numerous instances saved them from the wrecker and the real estate improver at great personal sacrifice.

It is not to be reasonably expected that private owners will hold unproductive colonial houses indefinitely for the satisfaction of the general public. The general public has a part to play in this matter. It is an obvious part, and, if the cost is spread over the whole country, the nation's antiquities may be preserved without appreciably burdening the individual citizen.

Notes and Comments

MR. BRYAN is swinging round the circle of the annual, triennial and quadrennial assemblies and conferences of the evangelical Protestant churches. He is welcome as a preacher against enemies of virtue, law and order, and good will among men; and as such he has the "run" of these gatherings of clergy and laity. What he says conforms so closely to the program for them of action laid down in the Gospels that he wins and holds large crowds. It is a circuit round which no other man swings in just the same way, and with such uniformly good results as Mr. Bryan shows. In so far as he impresses his opinions and ideals upon the large army of clergy and laity whom he addresses, he must be reckoned with as a molder of opinion by proxy as well as himself a big influence when he comes to deal with the people direct.

SHEFFIELD, the busy city in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, famous the world over for its cutlery, would seem to be particularly enterprising in the matter of draft animals. Some time ago, it was stated that an elephant was being used for haulage work in the city, and made light of loads that many horses, acting in concert, would have regarded with respect. Now it appears that two camels and an elephant are occasionally to be seen in the streets, harnessed together, drawing loads of boilers and such like goods for government work. They formerly belonged to a traveling circus, which was disbanded when war broke out. It is an interesting development; still, it does not seem likely that either camels or elephants will become common beasts of burden in the English town.

OF THE many machines which the last two years have "advanced to perfection," none, perhaps, has been advanced further than the motorcycle. In the early days of its history, its many defects militated against permanent success and it dropped out of favor. Manufacturers, however, persevered, until today it is one of the most reliable forms of motor transport. As to its uses, they are many and various. At the front, it has already accomplished some wonderful feats. It surely was never put to more ingenious use, in England at any rate, than in an incident recently recorded from Croydon. A tram strike was in progress, and the boy owner of a motorcycle conceived the idea of attaching a low platform to his cycle, in place of a trailer, and carrying passengers at popular rates.

A BAND of gypsies, now touring New England in automobiles, gives point to the recollection that the horse and roving Romany folk have been inseparable for centuries. As horse dealers the gypsy camp leaders have been famous. So they will doubtless remain in regions where horse trading is still lucrative and flourishing. But New England is not breeding or using horses as it was once; and besides, the motor saves money for the gypsy caravan leader. It is not "eating its head off," to use a bit of colloquialism, while the camp is set and the women ply their persuasive arts in the vicinage. Hence the motor caravan.

THE United States Senate committee on appropriations, among other reductions, has cut by \$200,000 the item for free seeds in the House agricultural appropriation bill, and it is anticipated that when the bill gets into conference there will be a fight for the restoration of the full allowance, "as the House always insists upon its free seeds." Is it not about time the House were moving away from this as well as from all other things having the "pork" flavor? Sending seeds "home to one's constituents" is like "taking things back to one's district," and neither, in the long run, has held a seat for the congressman who devotes more thought and time to "mending his fences" than he does to public business.

CHIEF JUSTICE OLESON of the municipal court of Chicago has, we are told, cordially received proposals of the Chicago Credit Men's Association, comprising 1400 leading manufacturers, jobbers and bankers of the community, for the establishment of a court of business arbitration. The plan is that business men shall agree, instead of rushing into the law courts with suits, to submit their differences to arbitrators, on whose finding of fact the constituted courts shall then apply the law. The findings of fact will thus be obtained by experts in the trades and industries concerned, and not by jurymen called in, as it were, from the street. The institution of such a court will be another long step toward bringing the administration of the law into line with the requirements of the public.

THE idea of arbitration in the trades has been spreading for years abroad as well as in the United States. It is said that two thirds of London's business disputes are settled through arbitration in the several trades. But if the Chicago proposals for business arbitration shall be put into operation, that city will be the first, it is believed, to establish a trades arbitration court which may back the decisions of arbitrators by legal process.

ALONG with the wave of preparedness, a wave of aestheticism is sweeping over some parts of the United States, in evidence of which is an announcement in the Boone County (Ky.) Recorder notifying the public that the management of an entertainment to be given in Library hall is pleased to be able to offer assurances that annoyances caused by the cracking and eating of peanuts will hereafter be stopped by an order prohibiting the bringing of peanuts into the hall. It is not stated whether the patrons will be searched for peanuts before entering, but there seems to be no other way of enforcing the order.